

HOME NEWS

Greenham to be first of two British bases to get cruise missiles

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, will be the first of the two British bases to receive American cruise missiles under the programme agreed by Nato last December. The other base, at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, will not be equipped with the new nuclear weapons until some time later, Whitchurch sources disclosed yesterday.

The missiles will start to arrive at Greenham Common, a stand-by base for the United States Air Force, in the autumn of 1983. Surveys of the site are being made and building work on the shelters for the missiles will begin towards the end of next year.

The installation of the 150 missiles will take five years, however, and will not be completed at the two bases until 1988. The timing will be dictated partly by the pace of production in the United States and partly by the availability of Nato funds to meet the building costs.

The choice of Greenham Common and Molesworth was announced in July, six months ago. Britain had agreed to accept a quota of the 464 cruise missiles that the Americans want to station in Western Europe.

The Italians promised to

house 112 of them, the West Germans 96 (as well as 108 Pershing 2 ballistic missiles) and the Belgians said they would decide in six months whether they would accept 48, and the Dutch asked to take a similar number, shelved their decision for two years.

Belgium, whose position has been confused by changes of government, has still not given Nato its answer.

The Americans and the Russians are due to start talks next week about an agreement that might limit the number of these so-called theatre nuclear forces on both sides.

The possibility of their agreeing to do away with them altogether is remote. If the Dutch and the Belgians continue to equivocate, Britain could even be asked to accept more than the 150 missiles.

On the other hand, the Labour Party voted at its conference in Blackpool to overturn the Conservative Government's decision and reject the missiles in Britain.

Brunei Contract: British Aerospace has been awarded a £3m contract by the Sultan of Brunei to construct a range of the Rapier anti-aircraft missile in 1981-82. The sultan bought a battery of the highly successful Rapier missiles from the company last year.

Unions warn MPs of picket code anarchy

The Government's codes of practice on picketing and the closed shop could create industrial anarchy and lead unions to break the law, TUC leaders told the Commons Select Committee on Employment yesterday.

Asked whether the TUC would encourage unions to defy the law to defeat the purposes of the Act or the codes, Mr Keys said that individual unions would have to decide their positions. He thought that in general unions would not seek to defy the law, but "there might be circumstances where we would be forced by our people to break the law".

As far as his own union, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, was concerned, "if my union is attacked I shall react in the best means possible to protect the interests of my people".

He dismissed as "completely and utterly impractical" the picketing code's suggestion of a picket-line limit of six. "That advice is not going to be followed," he said.

The TUC's written evidence to the committee also criticized the closed-shop code for omitting a definition of what constituted "deeply held personal conviction" against union membership.

Basnett plea against hasty Labour leader change

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The top trade union "fixer" in the Labour Party last night entered the political lists with an appeal to MPs not to make any permanent change in the leadership before the special conference on January 24.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union and chairman of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory (TULV) campaign organization, called on the Parliamentary Labour Party to respect the decision of the Blackpool conference that the leader should be chosen by a wider electoral college comprising MPs, constituency parties and trade unions.

The conference compromise was designed to allow a further period of "reflection and consultation" so that in three months party affiliates could produce a formula commanding a wide degree of support among all constituent elements.

"In proposing this, I and the other unions supporting it made it quite clear that we would respect the decision of confer-

ence that there should be an extension of the franchise, and in the interim there should not be any move to make a permanent change in the leadership prior to the special conference", Mr Basnett said.

"Whatever the decision of the leaders of the party, I hope that all elements within the party in Parliament, the national executive committee, the constituencies and the unions will attempt to seek the maximum unity so that we can resolve the issue at the special conference, and not take action or make statements implying a split in the party."

"We must all resolve to use the period between now and the special conference to achieve maximum unity", Mr Basnett said.

Trade union leaders are watching the developments in the PLP with anxiety and a sense of frustration because they have no direct leverage among the MPs and have to work by "proxy" through their contacts and sponsored members.

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'Standard' to be headed by editor of 'News'

By Craig Seton

Mr Louis Kirby is to move from the editorship of the *Evening News*, which ceases publication at the end of the month, to be editor of the new *Evening Standard*, which becomes London's only evening newspaper from November 3 as a result of a deal between Express Newspapers and Associated Newspapers.

The appointment of Mr Kirby, aged 51, was apparently resisted at a high level within Express Newspapers, owners of the *Evening Standard*, some of whose journalists made clear their dislike of the prospect.

Buz Associated Newspapers, owners of the *Evening News*, always insisted that he was the favourite for the job.

The announcement was made

yesterday by Lord Matthews,

chairman of Express Newspapers.

Mr Kirby will relinquish

editorship of the *Evening Standard*, which is to be

launched on November 3.

The last edition of the

Evening News will appear on

October 31.

The new *Evening Standard* will be jointly owned by the two companies, and it is understood an agreement has been reached about its future character.

That is thought to have dispelled some of the anxiety at a senior level and among journalists that the editor of its long-standing rival

would take it "down market".

Mr Charles Wintour, who stepped down as editor of the *Evening Standard*, a position he held for most of the past 20 years, said yesterday that he would be working closely with Mr Kirby in planning the new newspaper.

Mr Wintour would not com-



Photograph by Barry Beattie

Mr Louis Kirby: Planning the new "Standard".

men: further yesterday on Mr Kirby's appointment, but it is understood that he opposed it. He said there had been general agreement about the character of the new newspaper. Mr Wintour has a place on the board of the new *Evening Standard* Company.

There has been no love lost between the two newspapers over the years, as they competed for circulation and advertising. Mr Wintour, when he was chairman of the *Evening News* in 1978, was asked for similar terms to those agreed with the National Union of Journalists, four weeks' redundancy for every

business method of its competitor.

Associated Newspapers management will meet representatives of the printing unions today to discuss redundancy payments when the *Evening News* closes with the loss of 1,750 jobs. Printing workers are asking for similar terms to those agreed with the National Union of Journalists, four weeks' redundancy for every

business method of its competitor.

Mr Kirby was not available for comment. Mr Roy Wright will remain as deputy editor.

The Chief Executive of the *Evening Standard* Company will be Mr Ben Hardy, a former chief executive of News International.

Mr Kirby's appointment, it is understood, is based on the fact that he has been general manager of the new newspaper.

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Lord Vestey's Dewhurst company faces pressure over refusal of pay rises

By David Feltton
Labour Reporter

The Dewhurst meat company, whose owner, Lord Vestey, is at the centre of a controversy over avoidance of tax, will face strong union pressure over its refusal to pay a mid-year wage increase to its 7,200 shop staff.

Shopworkers' union leaders were "amazed" yesterday that the company had not followed recent "custom and practice" and brought the wages of skilled butchers into line with those paid by Dewhurst's main competitors. Last night union officials were seeking an urgent meeting with the management.

Six members of the Vestey family are alleged to have avoided paying tax on £2.6m income from an overseas trust between 1962 and 1966. Dewhurst last year reported a 7.8 per cent increase in profits to £10m, on which it paid tax of £10.

Dewhurst, with many other companies, sought to minimize corporation tax, but that did

not impress the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw), whose members in the company were demanding a pay increase in September.

The union said yesterday that a circular from Mr Colin Cullimore, Dewhurst's managing director, to area and district managers said: "It has been company practice in recent years to have a biannual shop staff wage review. There will be no further wage reviews this year."

Dewhurst's public relations agency said last night that it had not been informed and practice is to make a mid-year wage increase and that the minimum wage paid to Dewhurst staff was £55 a week, compared with the maximum of £50.62 agreed in the meat industry's industrial council wage negotiations.

An Usdaw official said last night that because negotiations covering Dewhurst staff were concluded in February, ahead of the settlement reached by

the union, it was not clear whether the company had avoided tax.

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Bomb squad sets up links abroad

By David Nicholson-Lord

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad yesterday set up links with police forces on the Continent and in the United States in the search for the bombers who attacked Turkish and Swiss government offices in London on Sunday night.

Similar explosions took place in Paris, New York and Los Angeles, injuring six people, and although responsibility was claimed by two organizations, the Armenian Secret Army and the October Three organization, it was believed they may all have been work of Armenian nationalists.

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MP protests at 'smear tactics'

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Dame Judith Hart, Labour MP for Lamar, and opposition spokesman on overseas development, is to raise the question of "South African" smear tactics against MPs with the Foreign Office tomorrow, when she will call on Sir Ian Gilmore, the Lord Envoy Seal.

She said yesterday that a South African newspaper reported "strongly" its national policy of achieving a £70-a-week wage for a 35-hour week for shop staff for a 35-hour week. At present they work 40 hours.

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Fireworks warning to parents and children

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Through manufacturers have voluntarily reduced the explosive content of "banger" fireworks, there is still great need for parents' vigilance in the weeks ahead, November 5, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said yesterday.

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Converted Lucas Bedford van has range of 70 miles

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

The Duke of Edinburgh will be trying a new type of transport for some official engagements from next month, forsaking his usual Rolls-Royce in favour of a seven-seater limousine powered by electricity.

The vehicle, based on the Bedford CF van and fitted with leather seats and green carpets, has been lent to the Duke by Lucas, which has been instrumental in developing the electric drive system.

The batteries give a range of about seventy miles and Lucas said yesterday: "The vehicle is easily capable of commuting from Buckingham Palace to Windsor and back on a single charge."

The Duke tried the vehicle after a visit to the Lucas factory in Birmingham. The company said: "He has now impressed us and he has now taken up our offer of an indefinite loan."

The electric limousine will become an official royal car next month when the Duke returns from a visit to Italy and North Africa. The public will be able to see it at the Motor Show, which opens at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on Friday.

Another exhibit on the stand serves as a reminder that royal parades of electric vehicles are almost silent and quite pollution-free and Lucas claims slightly cheaper to run than petrol or diesel-powered vehicles.

The main advantages of electric vehicles are that they are almost silent and quite pollution-free and Lucas claims slightly cheaper to run than petrol or diesel-powered vehicles.

HOME NEWS

European commission rules against the use of strap on pupils

By Lucy Hodges
British has been found to be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights

over the use of the strap in Scottish schools.

The European Commission of Human Rights at Strasbourg made a finding against the United Kingdom last May. That decision is expected to be announced officially next month.

The finding is being referred to the European Court of Human Rights for an open hearing in which the Scots will have a chance to defend their use of the tawse, a leather strap used on the palm.

The debate over the use of the strap, which was taken to Strasbourg by two mothers, has been the subject of legal submissions for four years. Mrs Grace Campbell, of Lanarkshire, and Mrs Jane Cosans of Fife, argued that both Article 3 of the convention, and Article 2 of the first protocol had been breached.

The convention found that, although Article 2 had been violated, there had been no breach of Article 3, which

Council will seek advertising injunction

From Our Correspondent

Sheffield City Council, which is appointed to the sale of council houses, is to seek an interim injunction to restrain the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Independent Broadcasting Authority from advertising such sales on television.

The city has briefed counsel to apply for the injunction before a High Court judge to stop the advertisements that are now being broadcast on independent television.

Mr David Blunkett, the leader of the Labour-controlled council, said last night: "We have attempted to put advertisements of our own to counteract the sales policy. We were turned down, so we will now challenge the right for one piece of information to go out without the right to answer."

He said the council was also challenging the right of the Government to launch television advertisements on what he said were "controversial political issues".

Political advertising on television is a step in the direction of American television and has considerable constitutional ramifications. In this country we have not had political advertising," he added.

The founders of city farms

are often frustrated by bureaucratic opposition and lack of funds.

Mr Michael Primarolo, chairman of the National Federation

of City Farms, said yesterday.

He helped to found a three-and-a-half-acre farm

in the centre of Bristol four years ago.

"We had a year of getting nowhere with the bureaucracy," he said. "I would not want that to be inflicted on anyone. Finance is a big problem, and the more farms are set up the more people there are chasing the same finance."

Mr Primarolo, a teacher, was speaking at a conference in London to mark the founding

of the federation, which is seeking £10,000 to establish a clearing house and advice centre for the fast-growing city farms movement.

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HOME NEWS

Warning of 100% rate rise in town that has overspent £2.3m

From Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley
The ratepayers of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, are facing the probability of a doubling of their rates in the next financial year.

Barnsley Borough Council has been told that the treasurer's department's budget estimate for 1981-82 is £79m, some £5.8m more than government guidelines. Expected rises in the South Yorkshire rates and water and sewerage charges are likely to increase by more than 100 per cent.

The Labour-controlled council is blaming government policies, including a squeeze on public expenditure, and fears commercial and industrial difficulties.

In the current year Barnsley is £2.3m in deficit, comprising £800,000 overspending in the year and £1.5m which is Barnsley's share of the government's £200m reduction in public expenditure.

Councillor Ronald Fisher, for Labour, said last night: "If something is done about the £2.3m it would mean a 65p increase in rates next year, about 73 or 74 per cent."

If the £2.3m deficit is carried forward to the next financial year you are talking about between 85 and 90 per cent increase in rates, and that is only the Barnsley metropolitan borough, excluding County and water and sewerage county.

"That would make more than a 100 per cent rate increase."

Barnsley councillors are considering cuts in spending. A reduction of £5m in education

costs has been mentioned, but even reductions of that magnitude are not expected to avoid a huge rate increase.

Councillor Fisher said: "Circumstances are severe. Basically it is the present Conservative government policy of squeezing public expenditure."

If there are cuts in services it will affect some people but if there is a 100 per cent increase in rates it will affect everybody and jeopardise industry, so that they will not be able to guarantee employment for the majority of people who are now employed.

Mr Robin Gibson, secretary of the Barnsley Chamber of Commerce, agreed that a doubling of rates would be fatal to some companies. He said: "Some companies are operating on such thin margins, and this could be the final nail in the coffin."

Councillor Jack Crosby, one of the 18 opposition members on the council of 66, said that cuts should start in the reduction of council committees. One general purpose committee, based on 74 members and forty-eight seccs and councillors, are paid the standard rate of £13.28 for attending them.

At Sheffield rates increases of up to 40 per cent are being forecast. Councillor Alan Billington told a conference of trade union and Labour party delegates that there had been a 46 per cent increase in rates in the present year and to stand still in the next financial year rates would have to increase by 35 to 40 per cent.

Mercia TV job for Mrs Williams

By Kenneth Gostling

Mrs Shirley Williams, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, has accepted an unpaid, part-time directorship with Mercia Television, one of the three contenders for the Midlands independent television franchise. She declined offers of the posts of chairman or deputy chairman.

In a letter to the company released yesterday, she said that she could not accept either offer "in view of the tremendous demands on my time, both in my work on unemployment and my political commitments."

But it was made clear at a press conference in London that the door will remain open for Mrs Williams to play a part in programme-planning if the company wins the franchise.

Mr Brian Walden, current affairs controller for Mercia, said it had been felt that if Mrs Williams was to be invited to join the company it should be as chairman.

She was offered the post because she had, he said, an absolute sense of obligation. She was wholly scrupulous, never told lies, was universally respected and was brilliant in a number of spheres.

The company had a chairman and Mrs Williams would not be a "chairman in waiting"; but if subsequently her circumstances changed, a number of things could be discussed. "There are no options closed."

Mercia, ATV, the existing contractor, and Midlands Television, the other applicant, will be the first groups to be interviewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority next week. Mrs Williams will be in the Mercia team.

American schemes outlined for exploiting coal sources

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Some important differences separate the research and development work of the United States and British industries for greater exploitation of coal after the 1990s.

The reasons for the varying approaches were explained yesterday by Dr Roland Schmitz of the General Electric Company of America, in a lecture in London on the future of coal-based electricity generation in the United States.

He described three important projects that would increase coal-using efficiency. One is an Anglo-American development of a process devised by a research group of the National Coal Board.

The second is an invention by power engineers in the United States known as the integrated gasification combined cycle plant, or IGCC, for electricity generation. The third is a novel design of electrochemical fuel cell, called a molten carbonate battery.

Dr Schmitz says more coal was burnt in the United States last year for electricity generation—more than 405 million

tonnes—that was produced in the whole of Western Europe.

Forecasts made in 1970 that the share of coal in electricity generation would fall from 46 to 27 per cent in 1990 have been revised. Present plans allow for half of American electricity to come from coal.

The introduction of new techniques, such as power stations designed on the IGCC concept for converting coal to electricity, provides a greater medium-term attraction for cutting imported oil than other schemes such as converting coal into synthetic fuel.

That differs from the British ideas for building coal complexes, or installations adjacent to coalfields which convert the coal into a variety of synthetic fuels, chemical feedstocks and sources of gas and electricity.

Dr Schmitz said that the processes for more efficient combustion of coal suited the conditions in the United States.

The work with the NCB on which pulverized coal is mixed with hot pressurized air and limestone particles to make it behave like a fluid, has environmental advantages over conventional furnaces.

Australia flights sought

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British Caledonian Airways yesterday placed an application with the Civil Aviation Authority in London to fly between Britain and Australia, a route that has been traditionally dominated by British Airways and the Australian national airline, Qantas.

Although it would not say what the cost of its flights would be, Caledonian promised that its fares would be "competitive" if the licence was granted.

Prison union ultimatum after pay cut threat

Leaders of 21,000 prison officers involved in a dispute over meal allowances have set a deadline of noon today for the Home Office to withdraw a "provocative" document.

The document has been sent to prison governors advising them that prison officers could lose pay for refusing to carry out certain duties.

Mr David Evans, the assistant general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said last night: "We have decided what we will do before the document is not withdrawn, but we are not releasing any details."

The ultimatum was delivered yesterday at a meeting between the association and the Home Office's legal department.

The officers' leaders are to meet Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, on Thursday to discuss the dispute. It will be the first official contact with a minister since Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, refused arbitration.

Since the dispute broke out last Tuesday prison officers have been waging a campaign of industrial sanctions. The most serious effect has been that some new prisoners are being refused admission, to

foreseeable

prisons and borstals.

They are being housed in police stations, which has led Mr James Jardine, the Police Federation chairman, to issue a warning that the extra burden being placed on police officers could pose a threat to law and order.

Peter Hennessy contrasts Ottawa and Whitehall Canada sheds clutter of secrecy

A visit to Canada's federal capital can be a deeply jolting experience for a Whitehall-watcher accustomed to learning what scraps he can from the most secretive administrative system this side of the Iron Curtain.

The first surprise is to find that a request for a Civil Service briefing on Canada's steps towards freedom of information produces a team of eight senior civil servants, all of whom agree to speak on the record.

A state of near shack sees in which Mr Stephen Shelly, Senior Counsel to the Department of Justice, says of Bill C-43, the freedom of information measure, "we have the Canadian House of Commons, which is helping us draft it. It does have a positive, attractive side for the Government" as it enables officials to talk to journalists before they write.

The reason why Mr Shelly could make that claim is an open interview, although Bill C-43 will not reach the statute book before next summer at the earliest, is that all federal civil servants since last November, have been covered by guidelines instructing them to behave as if freedom of information were already law.

The Ottawa bureaucracy is well on the way to clearing itself of the secretive, constitutional clutter bequeathed to it by Whitehall.

Asked why Whitehall is so different in its insistence on blanket secrecy, from the

Transplant allegation on TV condemned

By Andrew Hartnett
Health Services Correspondent

Surgeons in Britain might be removing organs from patients in condition up to the moment that a donor switched on a ventilating machine.

Mr. Lindsay, interview several American professors who claimed that the British code of practice on determining brain death was inadequate, suggested that one should rely only on the use of electroencephalograms (EEG) which could detect, in activity even when the signs of life were absent.

The collaborative survey by the United States showed many of the doctors' codes of practice on brain death, drawn up in 1976, were considerably followed there was no danger of organs being removed prematurely.

As we made our farewell, Mr Orchard completed Canada's assault on your correspondence nervous system by handing him a list of Mr Trudeau's Cabinet committee. It is not the kind of leak of one's dreams in London. The Canadian Prime Minister had "leaked" them in July.

The Drudge, a Canadian released his paper on access to information legislation last June. In it, the Secretary of State for Canada, Mr. Francis Fox, wrote: "The basic purpose is to support democratic government, to hold government accountable for what it does, and to vote in an informed way."

Placing that statement before the senior civil servants responsible for what Whitehall calls its "freedom of information policy", would be like holding a crucifix to Dreyfus.

Asked why Whitehall is so different in its insistence on blanket secrecy, from the

senior civil servants responsible for what Whitehall calls its "freedom of information policy", would be like holding a crucifix to Dreyfus.

Mr. Michael Berridge, surgeon in charge of kidney transplants at Guy's Hospital in London, said he was "told" at the possible effect of the programme. The supply of transplant kidneys would stop and patients would be left to die because "there would no longer be support machines to switch off."



BEFORE HAVE SO
LITTLE ON SO LITTLE
WITH 12,000
MILES BETWEEN
SERVICES,
METROLINES
THE BAYS.
NOT TO STAY
QUESTIONS.

All applications by airlines to fly alongside BA and Qantas between Britain and Australia have been blocked in the past, largely because of the protectionist policies of the Australian Government. Mr. Adam Thomson, chairman of Caledonian, said yesterday that he thought the political climate was right for a new initiative.

Caledonian made its first

application for a licence on the route as long ago as 1972. Yesterday the airline said it was looking at opportunities in Australia for helicopter, hotel and package holiday operations.

WEST EUROPE

Mr Jenkins looks at EEC spending policy with a critical eye

From Michael Hornby

Brussels, Oct 13
The European Commission hopes to have completed by the end of this year a thorough analysis of the EEC's spending policies, and to have begun an assessment of future priorities and likely financial resources, Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, announced today.

Reporting on the traditional informal autumn meeting of the Commission in the Ardennes countryside, Mr Jenkins said he and his 12 fellow-commissioners had set themselves this programme of work in view of the mandate given them by the EEC foreign ministers last May.

The mandate formed part of the settlement of this dispute over Britain's EEC budget contribution. It was agreed then to refund Britain about two-thirds of its net contribution to the budget in 1980 and 1981 and to try to resolve the situation thereafter by fundamental "structural changes".

Work was already under way on a "chapter by chapter" examination of the budget, "to see whether all expenditures are really justified and whether economies can be made."

This would be followed by critical examination of individual policies, including the common agricultural policy, to see if they were economically sound and to look at ways in which they might be improved without altering their basic objective, Mr Jenkins said.

This first stage of "analysis" would lead to a second stage of "assessment", in which it would be "necessary, on the one hand, to look at the available likely resources for the Community budget over the next few years, and, on the other, the likely commitments arising out of any new policies decided on."

It would be for the next Commission, which takes office on January 1 under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, to draw up specific proposals on structural reform.

Even at this early stage it is becoming clear that the Commission has been given a well-nigh impossible task by member states, which have asked it to reconcile mutually conflicting objectives without spending any more money.

On the one hand, they have asked for a better balance to be struck between expenditure on

OVERSEAS

El Asnam shaken by fresh tremors

El Asnam, Oct 13—Rescuers kept searching for more survivors today among the ruins of El Asnam, a town which a relief expert said would have to be rebuilt after being destroyed by an earthquake for the second time in 36 years.

Two mild tremors shook the area at dawn today. There have been several minor tremors since the second earthquake struck last Friday, burying hundreds of families.

Rescuers worked throughout the cold night under floodlights. Grief-stricken families here, is to show member states that, while some economies can be made in the agriculture sector, the possibilities for structural reform within the existing financial ceiling are probably limited. This can probably be done only by raising extra revenue and extending the Community's policy-making competence into new non-agricultural areas.

Parliament begins to tomorrow its fight against the budget for 1981, although few MEPs believe it would be wise to follow last year's precedent and precipitate a headlong collision with the council of finance ministers by rejecting the draft document (David Wood, writes from Strasbourg).

The 1980 budget went through only after a six-month delay, and Parliament itself was the main sufferer, though heaved a sigh of relief.

Mr Jürgen Vitiani, director of the International Red Cross relief operations, said the search dogs would probably be withdrawn on Thursday, when hopes of finding anyone alive in the debris would virtually have vanished.

Mr Vitiani said, after touring

the devastated area, that the death toll would certainly run into thousands.

He said the sanitary conditions were satisfactory. A vaccination campaign had begun, there was no danger of an epidemic. He said 250,000 people had been made homeless.

Mr Vitiani said El Asnam was "80 per cent, nearly 100 per cent, destroyed" and would have to be rebuilt entirely.

Reuter.

Appeal opened: The Red Cross in London launched a national

fund appeal to aid the victims

of earthquake in Algeria. (The Press Association reports).

Donations can be sent to Red Cross (Algeria), 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1.

International aid: National Red Cross societies from 19 countries have contributed as far

blankets, tents and special supplies to the effort to help Algeria's earthquake victims.

President Sani-Sadr said: "The safe passage of all com-



A jubilant wave from Iraqi soldiers who have just crossed the Karun river near Khorramshahr.

Iran puts its terms for free shipping

New York, Oct 13—Iran said

at the United Nations today

that it would agree to the safe

passage of merchant shipping

out of the Shatt al-Arab water-

way, under the United Nations

flag, if Iraq also guaranteed

their safety and if the vessel

did not unload at other Iraqi ports.

In a letter President Sani-

Sadr was replying to an

appeal last Friday by Dr Kurt

Waldheim, the Secretary

General to Iran and Iraq for a

local ceasefire to permit the

peaceful departure of com-

mercial vessels immobilized by

President Sani-Sadr said:

"The safe passage of all com-

mercial vessels anchored at terminals in Shatt al-Arab or the ports of Khorramshahr, Abadan and Basra, under the flag of the United Nations is acceptable to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Government of Iraq is also willing to guarantee their safety."

The ships would not be hindered if they did not unload their cargo at any other Iraqi ports.

A United Nations spokesman said Dr Waldheim had suggested that commercial ships seeking to leave the war zone should fly the organization's flag. A precedent for its use on neutral ships could not be recalled, although it is used regularly by United Nations

ships.

No reply had been received from Iraq, but Mr Sadr said: "The safe passage of all commercial vessels immobilized by

President Sani-Sadr said:

"The safe passage of all com-

Vital role of Britain in Zimbabwe new Army

From Nicholas Astford

Salisbury, Oct 13

Major General Palmer, commander British forces in Zim said recently: "One most important needs here at present is to date the stability of country. I believe the British Army is making contributions towards that."

The general commands soldiers, marines and who comprise the British and a military force. They are larger British military contribution anywhere else."

The cost of the one about £1m. This will save a large proportion £5m worth of aid to Britain to Zimbabwe the next three years, undoubtedly the most important element.

It was recognized for independence in April future of the rival arm would be one of the politically sensitive in the new Government was pressing need three separate armies Zimbabwe African Liberation Army (ZAL) Zimbabwe African Revolutionary Army and the regular security to be forged into national Army to protect other interests of between the rival forces.

The first attempt for independence ended in failure. widespread instability among the guerrillas of ill-feeling development and the regular but a new integrated force was eventually formed.

Since then, integrated gone more smoothly what the British staff call the "matured approach" whereby participation in formed units, more, battalions and so on, leading the end of the year.

Although the integrated programme is better, the people expected there a number of difficult little progress has been made. In the new guerrillas with regular Army unit, three forces is been there and there are plans for a commando similar lines.

The amalgamation former guerrillas with the regular intations will probably until next year.

China talks: Mr Mu ralik in Peking today, Zhou Enlai, the Chinese Minister, Mr Mu, from Peking, for the first visit to China.

In North Korea, the treaty of friends cooperation and a agreement on cooperation the fields of economic technology and culture, North Korean agency reported.

US Elections

Democrats face defeat in Indiana

From Frank Vogl

Elkhart, Indiana, Oct 13

Both Congressmen John Brademas, the House of Represen-

tatives, and Alvin White, and Senator Birch Bayh, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, may soon be looking for new jobs.

Mr Iran disputed that the report was a "synthesis of different ideological and political viewpoints", saying that there can be no synthesis between concepts as widely apart as freedom and lack of it; between governments and independent of, and often in spite of, governments; and the concept of the press and mass media.

Mr MacBride, Unesco's assi-

tant secretary-general, and his

international commission pub-

lished his voluminous, five-part

report on information and com-

munications earlier this year.

It repudiated censorship and

defends the right to free access

to news sources, but it also

calls for effective legal mea-

sures to ensure that interna-

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with national laws and develop-

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OVERSEAS

Mr Fraser steps up attack on Labour in face of hostile crowd

From Douglas Aitken

Melbourne, Oct 13
Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, faced a noisy crowd in Melbourne's city square today as he used a megaphone to shout criticism of the Labour Party's policies for the general election due to be held on Saturday.

The crowd of about 5,000 appeared to be anti-Government voters, although one of Labour's recent suggestions is that the Government has planted hecklers at Mr Fraser's rallies in an attempt to win sympathy for the Prime Minister and the Government.

The crowd was so noisy today that Mr Fraser abandoned plans to walk the few blocks back to the Windsor Hotel. He was driven after a short walk along the crowded upper level of the square.

In Sydney, Mr William Hayden, the leader of the Labour Party attacked the Government's tactics. Mr Hayden, who was jostled at a rally in Melbourne on Saturday, said the Government parties had embarked on a "big lie" campaign.

He said the Government was distorting Labour's tax proposals and he repeated that Labour would not introduce a capital gains tax or wealth tax in its first term of office.

In his attack, Mr Fraser said that the Labour Party's programme was "an insolent challenge" to the Government's achievements. He said Labour would destroy Australia's international competitiveness and growth of employment, and reverse the trend of reduced inflation achieved over the past five years.

He said Labour's assault would be in three areas.

"The first is big spending and the capacity this has to destroy our achievements and jeopardise our future. The second is inflation, a inflation induced by big spending, extravagant government, defective management and deficient policy. The third assault on all Australians lies through the often-stated and more often repeated commitment by the Labour Party to new and higher taxation."

Mr Fraser's speech was his

strongest and most vitriolic of the campaign. He accused Mr Hayden of trying to withdraw at the eleventh hour from a commitment to wealth and capital gains taxes. "His deputy, Mr Lionel Bowen, has said that the Labour Party would collect \$1,500m (£750m) from a wealth tax", the Prime Minister said.

Mr Fraser said Labour's planned social contract between Government and the unions would not work.

Mr Hayden said the Liberal Party campaign was "a deliberate and desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust" and he denied suggestions that Labour planned a tax on people's homes.

He said the Labour Party announced three months ago a policy supporting a Royal commission to investigate capital and its distribution in Australia.

Obviously we have to be in office before we can establish a Royal commission, and just as obviously, we have not written the terms of reference in place.

But there's no way we would ever suggest taxing people's family home or having their bank books or anything else like this. The idea is a malicious lie", Mr Hayden said.

The Liberal Party campaign on this subject is a total fabrication—a deliberate and desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust", he said.

Two important polls will be published on Wednesday, one in *The Age* newspaper, Melbourne, and one in *The Bulletin* magazine which should indicate if support has swung back towards the Government after Labour's early lead.

Advertisement protest: The use of the Governor-General's crest in *The Age* newspaper, Melbourne, and one in *The Bulletin* magazine which should indicate if support has swung back towards the Government after Labour's early lead.

Mr Hayden called the advertisement "grossly improper use" of Sir Zelman Cowen, the Governor-General.

The film, which includes scenes of Sir Zelman with members of the coalition ministry, was used in a Liberal Party advertisement on Friday night—Agence France-Presse.

S Koreans hold 46,000 'hooligans'

From Jacqueline Reditt

Singapore, Oct 13

More than 46,000 people, most of them alleged "hooligans", have been detained by the martial law authorities in South Korea since August.

A spokesman for the Special Committee for National Security, Mr Kim, announced today that 40,570 hooligans, 1,155 extortions and 4,000 drug peddlars, smugglers and habitual gamblers had been rounded up in the last two months in an anti-crime campaign.

The committee, set up after the military take-over last May and headed by President Chun Doo Hwan, was given the task of purging South Korea of all corrupt and criminal elements.

The purges have been carried out "aggressively, without most publicity", has been given to politicians, business and journalists, today's announcement made it clear that the purges have had far-reaching effects on all strata of society.

The committee spokesman said that nearly 30,000 of those picked up by the authorities had been sent to military units to be "re-educated".

The majority, after showing "clear signs of correction", had been allowed to return home, but more than 6,000 had been sent to labour camps for further spells of reformation. More than 200 had been arrested a second time for further crimes, and 2,210 "hardened cases" had been arrested prior to court martial.

The spokesman added that, although 125 people were still on the wanted list, the two-month-old anti-crime purge had virtually wiped out hooliganism and other street crimes.

Some 154 leading underworld figures were among those arrested and a further 1,052 were described as members of violent groups. But the majority of the detained were simply classified as "ordinary hoodlums".

Mrs Bandaranaike pledges to fight expulsion attempt

From Our Correspondent

Colombo, Oct 13

Mrs Bandaranaike, the former Prime Minister, held a press conference at her home today "to tell the people of Sri Lanka and to tell the world about the attempts by President Jayewardene's Government to get rid of me."

She said Mr Maithripala Sirisena, the deputy leader of her Freedom Party, had asked the Speaker of Parliament to postpone a debate on resolutions to deprive her and Mr Felix Dias Bandaranaike, who was a Minister in her Cabinet, of their civic rights in terms of the findings and recommendations of the special presidential commission that investigated her administration.

They were challenging the validity of the commission, saying that it had heard the case against them in a manner contrary to the principles of natural justice.

One of the charges against Mrs Bandaranaike was prolonging the state of emergency which had been done every

Boat people return for relatives

From David Watts

Singapore, Oct 13

The secret departure of six Vietnamese refugees from an island off the north-east coast of Malaysia is causing concern in Malaysia over possible political repercussions.

The six left the island of Pulau Bidong early this month in an apparent attempt to return to Vietnam and bring their relatives. They took a boat from the refugee camp on the island, which is run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, leaving a note for other refugees outlining the purpose of their journey.

Though the reason for their departure may be perfectly genuine, there is growing concern that the Vietnamese Government may see it as an attempt by Malaysia to send immigrants into Vietnam.

That concern is heightened by the delicate state of relations between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) and Vietnam.

The six Vietnamese got away in spite of Malaysian security checks on the island and patrols by the Malaysian Navy which had been stepped up recently in an attempt to stop pirate attacks on Vietnamese refugee boats.

The first cases of Vietnamese refugees, secretly returning to their homeland to smuggle out their relatives were reported in 1978, and last year there were said to have been 12 Vietnamese involved in such attempts, but there has been any confirmation that they managed to accomplish their aim.

The "escape" of the Vietnamese refugees coincides with an increase in the number of their fellow-countrymen travelling in the other direction. In Malaysia, there are reports of up to 600 arrivals in the past two weeks, and there have been at least 400 arrivals in the Indonesian Anambas Islands.

SPORT

Golf

Norman taken to the last hole by Lyle in matchplay final

By John Hennessy

Sandy Lyle, the British challenger for the world matchplay championship, sponsored by Sunway, was beaten on the last green by Greg Norman at Wentworth last evening, but this was no cause for nationalistic breast beating. It was a commendable match played splendidly on a splendid weather on one of the best courses in the world, looking its immaculate best in spite of the recent ordeal by rain and hail. Norman, of Australia, won by one hole.

The final was a classic of its kind, with only one more than 10 holes in it at any time over the full 36 holes. Both players achieved that tiny lead; such was the thrust and counterthrust as each strove to put a comforting distance between himself and his opponent. First was Norman, then Lyle, then Norman, and they played half of the course in the afternoon, all square, before the pattern was resumed. Still they played to the last hole with all to play for.

Whatever Lyle had for lunch it worked wonders. He had lost four of the six holes from the 13th. Now he immediately hit a huge drive 250 yards on to 11 feet into a hole that has gathered more fives than fours this week. Norman missed the fairway with his drive and needed two more to get on. At the second, Lyle's drive was 250 yards and holed out. Once again a two-hole lead had vanished.

From there on, it was a long, taut struggle as each player sought to outlast the other, to outlast the course. But neither would yield until they reached the 12th, where suddenly Norman disrupted the pattern with two birdies. He was home with a drive and six from which he had his prodigious one iron, his his driver only 12 times throughout the whole day, cut his tee shot and then pulled a two iron into the darker recesses of Sunday. The Scot, Norman put a seven iron to eight feet, and Lyle's was 10 feet.

It was Lyle's turn to strike at the 15th, or rather for Norman's putter to go its independent way. For the fourth time he took three putts, his second missed on past his hole by a "mound".

Norman, keeping his cool in an attempt to "associate" with his tooted cabers and swung spurs, Lyle could not bear to watch and came to life only when the spectators' reaction proclaimed his victory. The idea is a malicious lie", Mr Hayden said.

The Liberal Party campaign on this subject is a total fabrication—a deliberate and desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust", he said.

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Rugby Union

Touring All Blacks hope to cement old relationships

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

"It's not over with the game, and let's hope it's not over," was the forceful and admirable message delivered by New Zealand rugby manager, Ray Harper, when the All Blacks passed through London Airport yesterday en route for five matches celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Welsh Rugby Union.

"We are aware of the past," Mr Harper affirmed, "but we want this tour to be completely free of untoward incidents on our tour. We have to be very careful in our relations with the Welsh, which is old rugby relationship between the two countries. So far as I'm concerned, this is my first visit to the British Isles and I'm here to meet the British people and to enjoy their company."

As to their recent tour of Australia, when the Wallabies won the international series 2-1, Mr Harper said: "We have to be very careful in our relations with the Welsh, which is old rugby relationship between the two countries. So far as I'm concerned, this is my first visit to the British Isles and I'm here to meet the British people and to enjoy their company."

The manager said that Australia were very good side who played good Rugby. "You'll enjoy them," he added, "and when they come here next season."

Terry Holmes will resume his role as manager of the All Blacks side for the fourth time in as many years. He believes their programme involving five matches in 15 days, and finishing with an international against Wales on Saturday, will be a success.

He said: "It's not over with the game, and let's hope it's not over," was the forceful and admirable message delivered by New Zealand rugby manager, Ray Harper, when the All Blacks passed through London Airport yesterday en route for five matches celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Welsh Rugby Union.

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Alexeyev to return

Moscow, Oct 13.—Vasily Alexeyev, who dominated the international series in the Soviet Union, will be back to defend his title.

He will be joined by his wife, Yelena, and their two sons, who have been

selected to play in the Soviet national team.

Another British Lion, the Welsh hooker Alan Phillips, has been dropped from the side in favour of his predecessor in it, Mike Watkins, who toured Australia with Wales last year.

The Cardiff captain and England No. 8, John Scott, has declared himself fully recovered from a painful rib injury.

New stand at its height

By Peter West

Just after noon yesterday John Kendall-Carpenter, president of the Rugby Football Union, blew a whistle to herald the "topping out" ceremony of Twickenham's new South Stand, and a crowd of 20,000 spectators marched up to the highest part of the structure.

In a brief speech the President paid tribute to all those contributing to the new stand, and said: "It is a great day."

What is more, it has been

described as "a great day".

There will be accommodation for 5,500 seated spectators and 6,200 standing. The design, by architect John Madin, provides for 24 hospitality boxes, as well as banqueting suites to be completed later on, level with independent of the rest of the stand, with separate lifts and stairs. The total capacity will be 30,000, and the new stand will be the largest in the world.

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that the RFU has had a

stand of this size.

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PARLIAMENT, October 13, 1980

Proposal for changes in tasks of councils

House of Lords

When the committee stage of the Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill was resumed, Lord Wallace of Cosham moved the first of several Opposition clauses which would enable education, social services and highways functions to be transferred from county to district authorities.

He said that the reorganization of local government carried out under the 1972 Act was a failure. Size in many instances was a disadvantage, administration became too heavy and with the loss of communication the centre became insensitive to local requirements.

Social services were the highest priority for change. In large cities and towns the case was overwhelming for the fullest integration of all social care services. The structure could be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Evans of Clunton (L) said that if Parliament believed in protecting the county structure it must ensure that there was either confirmation or a right of withdrawal. Only then would the structure be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that the structure plan should be kept as rigidly as possible and the procedures for altering them made difficult. Only then would the structure be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Belwin, Under Secretary for the Environment, said the clauses were designed to put into effect the proposals of the previous government. He could not accept them.

It was understandable that some of the non-metropolitan districts which had been county boroughs before 1974 would like to have some of their county borough functions restored to them but the result would be to fragment responsibility for the services in question.

The scheme put forward (he continued) is a non-starter. Having gone through the trauma of the 1973-74 reorganization I shudder at the prospect of another major upheaval such as acceptance of these amendments would mean particularly as it is an ill-thought-out one.

For every authority it would please, 10, 20s more would be bitterly opposed. The fragmentation of responsibilities made it totally unworkable.

The new clauses were withdrawn.

There was no dispute over the Government's intention to make the county structure plan a district council function but there was widespread concern that the structure plan should be protected, Viscount Ridley (C) said.

On Clause 75 (Distribution of planning functions between planning authorities) he moved the first of series of amendments to require district planning authorities to consult county planning authorities for their areas before determining any application under the clause.

He said this dealt with the distinction between county and district councils in the matter of applications for development control. The Government agreed that strategic matter should be a matter for county councils. This amendment made clear how that strategic role could be exercised.

Ministry concerned over sale of fake car spares

The Minister of Transport was concerned at possible dangers to the public from the import, mainly from Taiwan, of fake car parts marked as being Ferodo, Ford, Girling, Lockheed and Lucas, claimed to be "cancelled export orders" or "bankrupt stock". Lord Lyell, Lord in Wait-

ing, was replying to Lord Crook (Lab) who asked what steps the Government was taking to deal with the imports.

Lord Lyell said the minister had no evidence so far that accidents had been caused by spares, but was concerned at other possible dangers to the public.

The department had approached a number of companies whose products had been counterfeited

and he would be grateful to know of any evidence available to Lord Crook.

If cases of risk were substantiated, the minister would issue warnings to the public or take other appropriate action under the relevant legislation. He would work closely with the Secretary of State for Trade who had overall responsibility for the trading aspects of the problem.

Lord Crook—Would he go to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents who may be better informed?

Lord Lyell—I hope the society would be in close touch with the department.

Lord Lyell—It is important to approach them with a view to resolving this problem and obtaining additional information.

Law Report October 13 1980

Flotation of airline shares to be delayed

The Bill as drafted used such phrases as "having regard to" and "so far as" which it was felt did not work. The Bill removed the county councils' power they now had to ask that applications should be treated as a county matter where the structure plan was involved.

Support for the amendment had been indicated by such bodies as the British Property Federation, the Country Landowners' Association, the NFU, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Lord Evans of Clunton (L) said that if Parliament believed in protecting the county structure it must ensure that there was either confirmation or a right of withdrawal. Only then would the structure be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that if the Government believed in protecting the county structure it must ensure that the county structure plan should be kept as rigidly as possible and the procedures for altering them made difficult. Only then would the structure be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Belwin, Under Secretary for the Environment, said the clauses were designed to put into effect the proposals of the previous government. He could not accept them.

It was understandable that some of the non-metropolitan districts which had been county boroughs before 1974 would like to have some of their county borough functions restored to them but the result would be to fragment responsibility for the services in question.

The scheme put forward (he continued) is a non-starter. Having gone through the trauma of the 1973-74 reorganization I shudder at the prospect of another major upheaval such as acceptance of these amendments would mean particularly as it is an ill-thought-out one.

For every authority it would please, 10, 20s more would be bitterly opposed. The fragmentation of responsibilities made it totally unworkable.

The new clauses were withdrawn.

There was no dispute over the Government's intention to make the county structure plan a district council function but there was widespread concern that the structure plan should be protected, Viscount Ridley (C) said.

On Clause 75 (Distribution of planning functions between planning authorities) he moved the first of series of amendments to require district planning authorities to consult county planning authorities for their areas before determining any application under the clause.

The principle the Government was seeking to establish was that there should be a separation of powers between county and district planning authorities. The duty to have regard to the development plan in force was enshrined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1961.

There would be strict procedures to be gone through before a district could depart from the structure plan.

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THE TIMES

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A PARTY OF PARLIAMENT?

Mr Callaghan is to announce on Wednesday one of the most far-reaching decisions of his career. The timing of a party leader's resignation is often of more than personal concern because it can influence the choice of his successor. After stayed so long that he dished Herbert Morrison's chances, Sir Alec Douglas-Home gave up the leadership of the Conservatives in 1965 at the best time for Mr Heath. But Mr Callaghan's choice now is significant not only for the selection of his successor but also for the whole future of the Labour Party.

Few people now believe that Mr Callaghan would wish, or indeed would find sufficient support within the party, to soldier on indefinitely. If he were to do so, he would have to engage immediately in a bitter and bruising battle with his left-wing; and he would have to be prepared to stay if necessary for at least another five years because if he won the next election he would be under a moral obligation to serve for a couple of years in office. This is simply not on. So in practical terms the choice is between: going when Parliament is reasonable; or staying until the party can agree on a new procedure for electing its leader.

The case for delay is that a leader will find it much easier to exercise the authority required to do the job properly if his election is beyond dispute. If he has been installed in office by the fair application of agreed procedures, the Labour party agreed procedure for electing its leader now that the Blackpool

conference has voted in favour of extending the franchise beyond MPs without being able to find a majority for any alternative arrangement. If a vacancy occurs now, it will have to be filled on the basis of the old procedure which is about to be discarded: election of MPs. So why not wait a few months longer until a new man can be chosen by a generally acceptable method?

There is force to this argument, but a number of considerations have to be set against it. First, and most important, there is the constitutional question: is it right that the leader of one of the two principal parties in this country, and therefore very possibly a future Prime Minister, should be chosen not by members of Parliament answerable to the electorate but by an electoral college in which the MP's will share power with trade union bosses, most of whom will be answerable for the way in which they cast their block vote only to their own executives, and with constituency delegates who are not representative of the Labour voters?

It would be an absurd arrangement, damaging to parliamentary government, as it has developed in Britain, if MPs were to be forced to accept the leadership of someone whom they did not believe was the person best fitted for the job. Whatever electoral college is ultimately devised, the Parliamentary Labour Party must retain the right implicitly to refuse to have what it regards as an unsuitable candidate foisted upon it. An im-

ONLY A BREATHING SPACE FOR ISRAEL

One curious side-effect of the war between Iran and Iraq is that Israel—so often at the centre of Middle East affairs—has been reduced to the role of onlooker. The phrase “we are in the Middle East” has for over thirty years meant war between Israel and its neighbours. The Gulf war now seems to confirm something the Israelis have been arguing for some time, namely that there are more quarrels between Israel’s enemies than there are between Arabs and Jews. The Iran-Iraq conflict, say the Israelis, has demonstrated that a solution to the Palestinian question is neither the key to peace in the Middle East nor necessarily its most important prerequisite. Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, put it in a recent interview: “Two oil states are fighting each other and the Arab world is divided. What has the Arab-Israeli conflict to do with all this?”

This is a fair debating point and no-one can blame Mr Begin for letting the chance to make it. But few people, and certainly no responsible Western leaders, have ever argued that the provision of a homeland for the Palestinians is the be-all and end-all of Middle East peace. Everyone knows it is only one element. But the elements are linked, so Israel is unlikely to remain untouched by the war. In the first place, as our Jerusalem correspondent has pointed out, the

war has focused American attention on the strategic importance of the Gulf, and while it does not follow from this that American support for Israel will still be diminished, it is possible that Israel will become, for the moment, a degree or two less important in American strategic considerations and calculations. Much closer to home is the fact that the rise of Iraq as a regional power offers little comfort to Israel. Although one of the most ferocious Arab critics of Israel, Iraq has by and large confined itself to words rather than deeds. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, for example, Iraq contributed only two armoured divisions to the Arab forces, and most of its tanks were either knocked out at the front or broke down before they got there.

Now, however, the Iraqis have had first-hand experience of the realities of war, and will have learnt from their tactical errors. Unless they suffer major military setbacks, they seem bound to emerge with a stronger and wiser fighting force. They are, also, enjoying the active support of Jordan and more farsighted elements in the Israeli leadership. Just as disturbed by the sight of Soviet ships unloading supplies for Iraq—possibly including arms—at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, just across the bay from the Israeli port and resort of Eilat, on the Red Sea. What is perhaps of some con-

TURNSTILES AT THE WEST DOOR

Every year two and a half million visitors pass through Westminster Abbey. They contribute on average 20 pence each to the upkeep of the Abbey. By comparison with what most of them will have paid to get there, this is a modest offering. By comparison with the penny or two a head contributed by visitors to some other great churches in Britain, it is quite handsome, the difference being attributable partly to the fact that at Westminster, by longstanding custom, the majority of visitors wishing to see the royal tombs and other spectacles of special historical or aesthetic interest have had to pay to do so. Revenue from all visitors together meets only about half the Abbey's maintenance costs.

It is tempting to speculate what the takings might be if all those visitors had to pay. Yesterday Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board, returned to the proposal put forward by the board last year that the Abbey should impose an admission charge for tourists. The board's survey of 47 great churches last year suggested that there would be little resistance to charges comparable to those made at country houses.

As I was reading the report of the Royal Commission on the costs of running the Abbey, I was struck by the fact that the separation into categories would cast a disharmonious atmosphere over the start of a visit. The cathedral builders knew very well that they were appealing to the visitor's sense of beauty and of history, for purposes which could today be readily termed promotional. It is incongruous to act as if the

different aspects of a cathedral's spell can or should be easily disengaged.

Yet the modern flood of tourism imposes real costs on the cathedrals, and it is not unusual that they should expect and be expected to contribute to the upkeep of the fabric. Many cathedrals have followed the example of Westminster Abbey in seeking to derive revenue from the display of their treasures, or charging for entry to the crypt or the tower. With discretion, there is much that imagination and even showmanship can achieve in this direction. Discretion in the appeal for gifts need not be carried to the point of self-entitlement. These courses are preferable to turnstiles at the west door. On the whole, the great churches have been more successful in raising funds than the ordinary parish churches. If this ever ceased to be so, then their importance, both as part of our heritage and as attractions to the profitable business of tourism would make it necessary for the Government to provide aid in urgent cases as it has done for smaller churches on a limited scale since 1977.

West Indies papers

From Professor W. H. Morris-Jones
Sir, In 1977 the library of the West India Committee was transferred to this institute of permanent loan, but the minute books were not included in the collection. Given London's pre-eminent position in terms of research materials for imperial history, it was not surprising that the recent availability of the library for researchers quickly attracted substantial scholarly interest.

We received several inquiries about the minute books, and it would indeed be most appropriate if there could be consulted along with the rest of our Caribbean collection. They are an important source for Caribbean and imperial history alike, and we take the same view as Dr Temperley (October 13) that the desirability of inclusion would

be the deposit here of a microfilm copy. He may be assured that we are passing this with those directly concerned.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. MORRIS-JONES,
Institute of Commonwealth Studies,
University of London,
27 Russell Square, WC1A
October 13

Making ends meet

From Mr Walter H. Salomon
Sir, The word “monetarism” is today being bandied about on all sides and I feel I must now enter an objection to the word which may be attached to the word by many. The myth is propagated by those responsible for inflation that monetarists are harsh, extremist, even right-wing. Against this wicked

fiction, I must insist that many monetarists are great liberals, and more, compassionate than those pseudo-Keynesians who have brought this country ever closer to the brink of bankruptcy by their own brand of “benevolence” since the war.

The basic philosophy of monetarism which argues for the discipline of balanced budgets rather than the profligacy of the printing press was simply expressed by Mr Macmillan in David Copperfield: “Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds ten shillings, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds eight shillings, result misery.” Yours sincerely,
WALTER H. SALOMON,
Reform Club,
Fleet Street, SW1,
October 6

portion, I must insist that many monetarists are great liberals, and more, compassionate than those pseudo-Keynesians who have brought this country ever closer to the brink of bankruptcy by their own brand of “benevolence” since the war.

As I reported in my parish magazine 20 years ago, the Roman Catholic Church can hardly be the bulwark against Communism for the largest membership of the Communist Party was not in Russia but in Italy. I believe that the attempted direction of people's lives by the priests not only tends to diminish their moral responsibility but drives people in the opposite direction. I am Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. ROACH,
Trelawny, Green Lane West,
Marazion,
Cornwall,
October 6

Priorities for Lords reform

From Lord Eccles

Sir, The British have learnt to govern themselves without a written Constitution or a Bill of Rights. Even if we had both these instruments a second Chamber would be required to revise our own legislation and proposals coming from the European Commission.

There are also practical factors to be taken into account. It is probable that the Wembley special conference in January will succeed, where the Blackpool conference failed, in settling on some new procedure for electing the leader. But that cannot be taken for granted, and even if there is agreement on the method in January it will be some months beyond that before it can be put into operation. If Mr Callaghan were to postpone his retirement he would in effect be condemning the party for possibly another year to the limp leadership of a lame duck, longing for the comforting pool of retirement.

Much the same objections would apply to Mr Michael Foot becoming an interim leader to tide the party over this period. In its present parlous plight the Labour Party cannot afford further months of drift. If it continues on its present course it will be landed with a policy at the next election which most voters would reject and quite a number of Labour MPs would feel unable to command. That is the path to disaster for the party. The best hope of breaking away from it in reasonable time before the election, which it must do if the party is to be held together, is for a positive new leader to be elected as soon as possible. Mr Denis Healey does not command universal confidence among Labour right-wingers, but he remains the best candidate available.

An elected second Chamber would bring comparison with the Commons. If the Commons were willing to accept this, then only could we talk about electing the majority of the Lords. If the Commons balked at giving the Lords extra powers then election would weaken the Lords because men and women with a lifetime's experience would not stand for a body with such limited powers.

The quality of the Lords as a debating and revising Chamber with very small powers depends on its members not being elected. They could, of course, be differently appointed. The abolitionists understand this dilemma. If, as I expect, they are defeated at the next election, we might then have a chance to work out an alternative agreement on both the powers and the composition of a reformed second Chamber.

Yours faithfully,
ECCLES,
6 Barton Street, SW1,
October 11

From Mr C. J. L. Eshel

Sir, I wonder if you are right when you say that peers are wholly unrepresentative (leading article, October 8). May they not in fact be more representative of most of us than the kind of person who can be bothered to get himself or herself elected to the House of Commons or indeed to anything else? And do they not, for this reason, possess the same virtue and the same strength as the hereditary Monarchy, which only the communists seek to abolish?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. L. ESHEL,
Bottrells Close,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire,
October 10

From Mr John Baker

Sir, The article about Berkeley nuclear power station by your Science Editor (October 9) under the heading “Third nuclear station shut by leak” is seriously in-

correct. The assertion that a defect was found in coolant gas during by leak detection techniques is incorrect. Berkeley Reactor 1 has been shut down and depressurised since February 29 for its planned overhaul and inspection. Since there is no pressure in the gas circuits, coolant gas leaking could not have occurred.

During the planned inspection, some defects have been detected and are being intensively assessed to determine their effect on safe operation.

Meanwhile, Reactor 2 has been operating routinely throughout this period, producing electricity for the national grid.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER,
Board Member,
Central Electricity Generating
Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC1,
October 10

Religion and crime

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent reports (October 3) the dilemma over Roman Catholic delinquents being a much greater proportion of the population in this country than would be expected based on the total Roman Catholic population here, and that Father Tanner believes that this has something to do with a type of traditional Roman Catholic upbringing and education, and that the Church had inadvertently encouraged moral indifference.

During the years 1940 to 1960 I received some fifty Roman Catholics into the Anglican Church, always after long preparation, and, except during the ten years that I was acting as the Ordinary, in each case I obtained permission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, my Diocesan Bishop. I never sought out these people: they came to me for advice and instruction. As a result of my experience I came to the conclusion that Roman Catholics harboured a certain irresponsibility regarding moral lapses, in that they thought they did not matter much for they could always confess them to the priest and decisions regarding their life and actions were made largely by the priests.

As I reported in my parish magazine 20 years ago, the Roman Catholic Church can hardly be the bulwark against Communism for the largest membership of the Communist Party was not in Russia but in Italy. I believe that the attempted direction of people's lives by the priests not only tends to diminish their moral responsibility but drives people in the opposite direction.

First, the existence of a Prime Minister's Department, however constituted, does not of itself guarantee good policy coordination or for that matter the adequate consideration by ministers of policy alternatives, as anyone familiar with the Whiteman will tell you.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PLO denies link with European atrocities

From the London Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization

Sir, On October 8 *The Times* reported the scurrilous remarks of Israel's Foreign Minister, Itshak Shamir, in which he seeks to implicate the Palestine Liberation Organization in having links with anti-Jewish groups in Europe.

Palestinians and other Arab groups in Paris have already denounced the recent atrocities committed in the French capital. Their abhorrence of this violence against Jewish individuals and communities is equally held in the PLO, and has been declared so in Beirut.

There is force to this argument, but a number of considerations have to be set against it. First, and most important, there is the constitutional question: is it right that the leader of one of the two principal parties in this country, and therefore very possibly a future Prime Minister, should be chosen not by members of Parliament answerable to the electorate but by an electoral college in which the MP's will share power with trade union bosses, most of whom will be answerable for the way in which they cast their block vote only to their own executives, and with constituency delegates who are not representative of the Labour voters?

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The quality of the Lords as a debating and revising Chamber with very small powers depends on its members not being elected. They could, of course, be differently appointed. The abolitionists understand this dilemma. If, as I expect, they are defeated at the next election, we might then have a chance to work out an alternative agreement on both the powers and the composition of a reformed second Chamber.

Yours faithfully,
ECCLES,
6 Barton Street, SW1,
October 11

The spectre of antisemitism

From Mr B. J. Ben-Zimra

Sir, It is amazing how far one can agree with Mr Brian Wrobel's letter (October 10) while differing deeply and fundamentally from his conclusions.

Yes, it is best where the state carries out its obligation to protect minorities, best for the minority under attack, best for other minorities, best for the majority too.

Minorities would be well advised to cooperate fully with the state to ensure this. And I do not confine these introductory remarks to Jewish minorities nor to Britain.

But sometimes the state does not fulfil this obligation. It may be unwilling, it may be casual about the welfare of the threatened minority or it may strive hard to fulfil the obligation but still fail. In that case the minority may and should try to protect itself.

Speaking now as a Jew, I cringe for shame when I recall how my people were driven to the gas chambers. Resistance or self-defence would at any time have been illegal and hence contrary to Jewish tradition; this and other factors contributed to the victims' passivity, but all honour to the few in the Warsaw ghetto and elsewhere who did resist and who took many acknowledged. This attitude is sometimes truly antisemitic, but even when it is not, it brings a sour taste to the mouth.

Most Jews can and do make a distinction between this and criticism of Israel infected by this attitude and criticism free from it. That, however severe, is an entirely different thing and can easily be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
BEN-ZIMRA,
Hampton Court Road,
East Molesey,
Surrey,
October 12

Victims of aggression

From the President-Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, and Bishop of Iran

Sir, Mr Andrew Crichton in his letter (October 7) seems to put the taking of the hostages on the same footing as the Iraqi invasion of Iran. Granted that they are both violations of international law, yet there is still a world of difference between them.

It is not quite clear who really is behind these acts of “violations” in Iran such as the taking of the American hostages, the confiscation of church property, the arrest of three British missionaries and three Iranian Church workers (two of them priests), fabricating documents, publishing slanderous articles against the Episcopal Church, and the murder of my only son.

One thing, however, is clear and that is that the official government of the country has always been against such violations of law, but because of the revolutionary situation has been powerless to prevent them.

Yours sincerely,
R. B. DEHQANI-TAFTI,
14 Great Peter Street, SW1,
October 9

Harnessing Whitehall

From Mr Jonathan Boston

Sir, Raymond Whitney's article (October 6) advocating the establishment of a Prime Minister's Department in Whitehall modelled on the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) contains several extravagant generalizations and unsubstantiated claims.

Having spent the past two years investigating the operations of high-level advisory groups and coordinating agencies in Australia and New Zealand it seems doubtful to me that the mere creation of a Prime Minister's Department in this country would solve (as Mr Whitney appears to believe) the major problems of policy coordination, bureaucratic inertia and overload which characterize modern government. While this is obviously an involved and complex matter I would like to make several brief comments.

First, the existence of a Prime Minister's Department, however constituted, does not of itself guarantee good policy coordination or for that matter the adequate consideration by ministers of policy alternatives, as anyone familiar with the Whiteman will tell you.

Second, while the Department of PM&C is an present an activist agency, staffed by experienced officers of high intellectual calibre, Mr Whitney's assertion that it does a great deal more than the Cabinet Office is not entirely accurate.

Officers of the Department of PM&C openly admit that they often lack the time and resources for detailed policy analysis, and are clearly mindful of the bureaucratic inertia and overzealous involvement in any particular policy.

As a final point, if Mr Whitney is correct in claiming that there are powerful bureaucratic and political forces opposed to the idea of a Prime Minister's Department then there are strong grounds for believing that such a reform in Britain could be neither quick-acting, nor very effective.



COURT CIRCULAR

SUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 13: The Queen held a Council at 6 o'clock this evening. There were present: the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Right Hon. David Howell, MP (Secretary of State for Energy), the Right Hon. Sir Michael Havers, MP (Attorney-General) and the Right Hon. Paul Channon, MP (Minister of State, Civil Service Department).

The Hon. Sir Patrick O'Connor and the Hon. Sir Hugh Griffiths (Lord Justices of Appeal) were sworn in as Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Soames had an audience of the Queen before the Council.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN, had the honour of being received by Her Majesty when the Queen invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major John Cargin, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon as a private of The Queen's Flight following His Royal Highness's visits to Canada, North America and Venezuela.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 13: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened the XVth World Congress of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations at the Royal Festival Hall. In the afternoon, His Royal Highness as President, His Royal Association of Boys' Clubs, launched Club Week 1980 at the Guildhall, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 13: The Duke of Kent, President of King Edward VII's Hospital, attended the Hospital's Annual Meeting of the Council.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, in chairman, will be present at a press conference for the Mountbatten Memorial Trust at Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire, on October 23.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will attend a gala concert at the Festival Hall to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, on October 22.

Vivian Trenchard, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, will be the guest speaker at the quarterly luncheon of the Throck Conservative Businessmen's Association on Wednesday, October 15, at Europe Lodge, Throck, Essex. Mr Tony Mudd will be in the chair.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Rear-Admiral P. W. W. Graham will be held at All Hallows-by-the-Tower at noon on Tuesday, October 21, 1980.

Birthdays today
Mr Joel Barnett, MP, 57; the Most Rev Ignio Cardinali, 64; Sir John Crook, 53; Rear-Admiral Roy Ditch, 53; Mr Joe Evans, 51; Mr Roger Mynors, 51; Sir Roland Panrose, 80; Mr Cliff Richard, 40.

University news
A Medical Research Council grant for research into the human immunodeficiency virus, reported yesterday, has been awarded to the National School of Welsh National School of Medicine.

Lunches
HM Government

Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, last night, year-end at 1 Carlton Gardens at a working luncheon for the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland, Mr Brian Lenihan.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luca, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was not present at a luncheon at Lancaster House in honor of the Somali Foreign Minister, Dr Abdul Rahman Jama Barre.

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company

Mr John Amy, Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company, held a luncheon at his residence at Immingham Hall yesterday, assisted by Mr M. W. Garrett, Mr R. W. Nichols, Mr N. H. Hardinge and Mr Bryan Tovey, Wardens.

Royal College of Surgeons of England, St Alans Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Sir Ronald Prud'Homme, Sir Sigmund Sternberg, Mr A. Chester Beatty and Professor J. L. Turk.

Receptions

HM Government

Lord Stratford and Mount Royal, Minister of State for Defence, was at a reception held at Admiralty House yesterday, the Chairman of the Senate and the Chairman of the Council. The President

Forthcoming marriage

Mr C. A. Vaughan and Miss P. J. Daly.
The engagement is announced between Charles Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. E. K. Vaughan, of Chobham Farm, Chobham, Surrey, and Phillipa Jane, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. J. Daly, of 41b Warwick Gardens, London, W1.

Marriages

Mr J. W. Dixon and Miss C. E. Burton.
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 11, at the church of St John the Baptist, Penkridge, between Mr Guy Dixon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Eric Leslie Farmilo, and Miss Jennifer Blas-Brooks, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs T. Blas-Brooks. The Rev. W. Watkins officiated.

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A reception was held at the home of the bride and groom.

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Royal engagements

The following engagements for November have been announced from Buckingham Palace.

4: The Prince of Wales, patron of the Royal Smithfield Club, will visit the London Central Markets, Smithfield.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, will preside at a meeting of the trustees of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award at Buckingham Palace, 2.30 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the president's certificates at Buckingham Palace, 2.30 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, will attend a gala dinner in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award at Buckingham Palace, 6 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Westminster Abbey Trust, will chair a trustees' meeting at Buckingham Palace, 4.30 pm.

5: The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, will preside at a meeting of the trustees of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Kensington, 11 am.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, will attend a dinner with members of the Deutscher Sportbund at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, 7.30 pm.

5: Princess Anne will visit Mid Glamorgan.

7: The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the annual meeting of the Association of Government of Sport in Scotland at Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh, 11 am. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor of Edinburgh University, will attend the delegates' dinner and president's ball in Edinburgh, 7 pm.

11: The Duke of Edinburgh will preside at the Tiger Club draw to dusk competition, will chair the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace, 10.30 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the 1980 Miniature Torch trophies at Simpson's, Piccadilly, 6.15 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Maridene Trust, will attend the world premiere of the film, *Ghost of Cape Horn*, before an invited audience. He will then present the World Ship Trust's first maritime heritage award to the producers of the film.

20: The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, will attend a reception at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars Lane, City, 7 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, will visit the Britannia Leisure Centre, London, 2 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, will visit clubs of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, 8.30 pm.

13: The Prince of Wales will visit Walnut Tree Farm, Chelmsford, Halesworth, Suffolk.

13: The Prince of Wales will visit the 1980 awards of the Prince of Wales Committee at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Britannia Leisure Centre, London, 2 pm.

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Thames Television's magazine programme, "After Noon Plus", returns today and the presenters will be (from left): Judith Chalmers, Mary Parkinson, Simon Reed, Elaine Grand, Trevor Hyett, Kay Avila (reporter) and Mavis Nicholson.

Birley studio sale makes £68,352

By Geraldine Norman
Space Room Correspondent

At Birley's yesterday offered for

sale the remaining contents of the studio of Sir Oswald Birley, paid £10,000 (estimate £500-£600). Leggatt purchased a 1920 portrait of the artist, Sir Gerald Kelly, for the National Portrait Gallery, £2,000 (estimate £1,000-£2,000). The studio's contents, made up of furniture, books, paintings, drawings, prints, and other items, were sold for £58,352 with no bidding.

In the afternoon books and

paintings by other artists from the Birley collection were offered.

The studio was a landscape painting by Winton Churchill, a 1920

portrait of the artist, Sir Gerald Kelly, for the National Portrait Gallery, £2,000 (estimate £1,000-£2,000).

After starting the last financial year against a background of gloom, the Royal Shakespeare Company, and the Royal National Opera, have had a very much better than it had feared.

In its annual report, published

yesterday, the company said it had

been able to reduce its losses

from £1,000,000 to £300,000.

A study of the former Lord

Actor of Never with a copy of

The Times on his knees, a prepara-

tion for a painting of The Times

chairman and editor, entitled "At

Prunting House Square", painted

in 1927, was bought for £500 (estimate £500-£600).

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Gallery, £2,000 (estimate £1,000-£2,000).

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Fashion

by Suzy Menkes

How far should you go when it comes to writing out a cheque for a new outfit?

Fashion editors today are accosted and cajoled at social functions with the favour once reserved for the solicitor or the doctor. Not since the era of the mini skirt have clothes been such a central subject for discussion.

But it is not the height of the hemline, the shape of the shoulders or the cut of the trousers that exercises women this winter. It is money.

Why are clothes now so expensive? And how, if you are prepared to make a major investment, can you be certain that it is worth while?

I understand this new preoccupation with price, for inflation has undermined our certainties and blunted our reactions to price tags which once seemed outrageous.

Just as we are no longer quite sure what the green grocer should ask for his tomatoes, so we are confused as to whether leather shoes at £40 are impossibly expensive or of a reasonable price.

In spite of the present feelings among women, there are still fashion certainties about price. A pure wool sweater will cost you from £18, properly cut trousers and skirts are £25-£35, a good suit hovers around the £90 mark, and serious winter coats start at £65. For all leather shoes (and the price of shoes is probably the area of maximum outrage) you must expect to spend from £30.

There are of course many fashions that dig below these guidelines, which is befit to the soul of all those readers who simply don't have that much money to spend.

Anyone who has been out shopping recently knows that there are also many, many things that are much more expensive—lilac lace-up sweaters sell at £75, suits at £250 and boots at well over £100.

If you are paying more it is for exceptional fabrics (cashmere, silk velvet, crêpe de chine), for exceptional skills (hand knitting, couture cut), for good editing of the season's offerings in specialist shops, or for exceptional style, which mostly means high fashion and famous name labels. You may also be a mug.

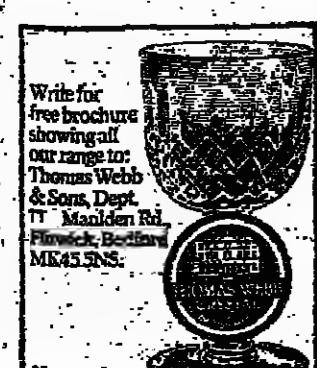
How can one tread the tightrope between paying out what is necessary and being conned into paying too much for something one hardly wears?

Snippets

A fine-rimmed glass to create a rich, heady atmosphere. In sizes for sherry or port, liqueurs, whisky and wine, plus goblet.

From leading stores, in beautiful packs by Dema. And yet at prices from £4.20 for six you can afford to give them away.

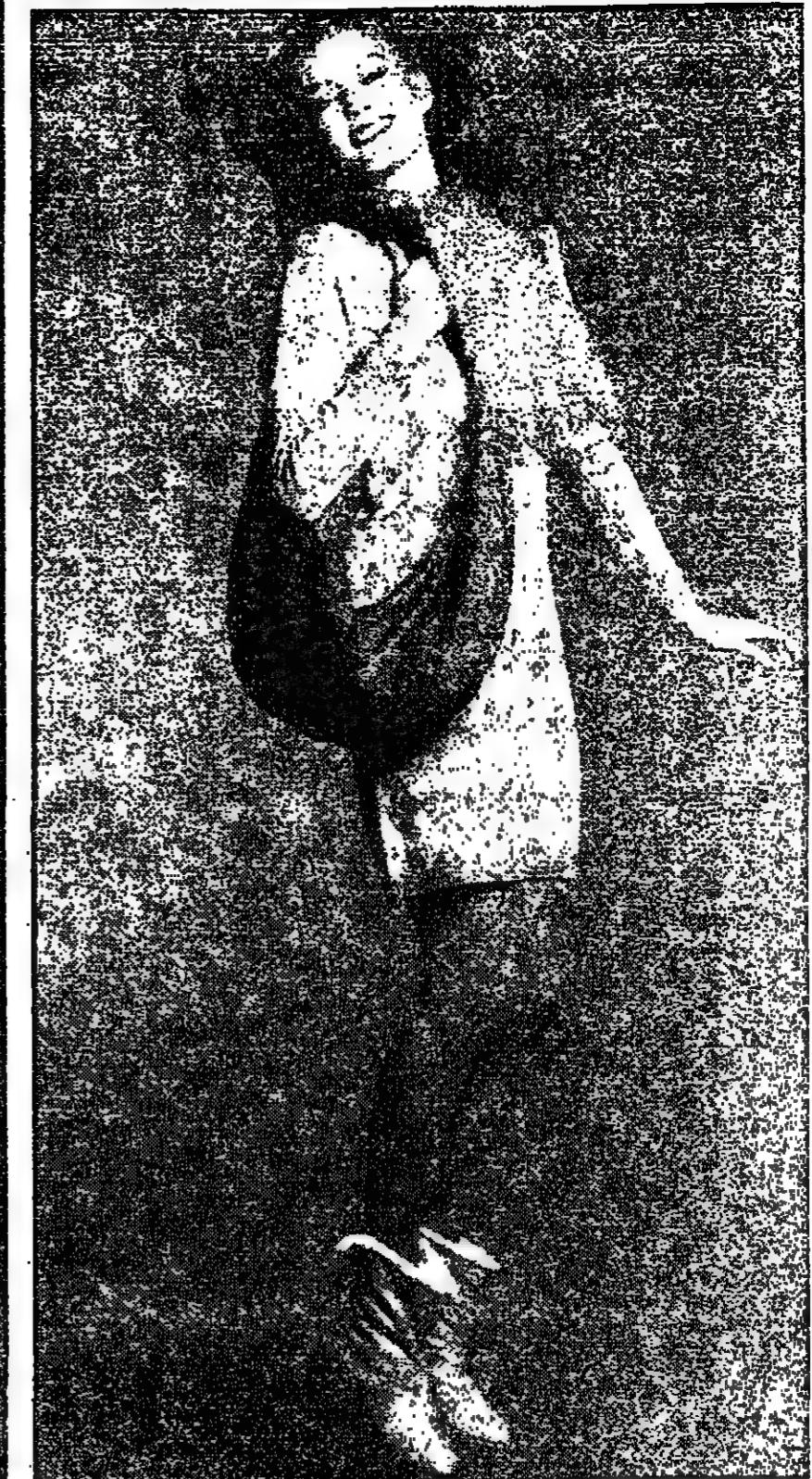
DEMA



Left: Tyrolean wool jacket £49 and cord trousers £27 by Katherine Hamnett, both from Joseph, 13 South Molton Street and 6 Sloane Street. Reindeer motif sweater by Jeffrey Rogers £9.99 from all branches of Snob. Checked shirt by French Connection £12 from all branches of Friends, Connections, James St WC2 and Kingston Upon Thames, Packhams of Birmingham, Kendall Milne of Manchester. Snake belt by Mulberry £11.95 from major stores. Bee earrings from Christopher Trill, 17 Catherine Street WC1.

Fashion tip

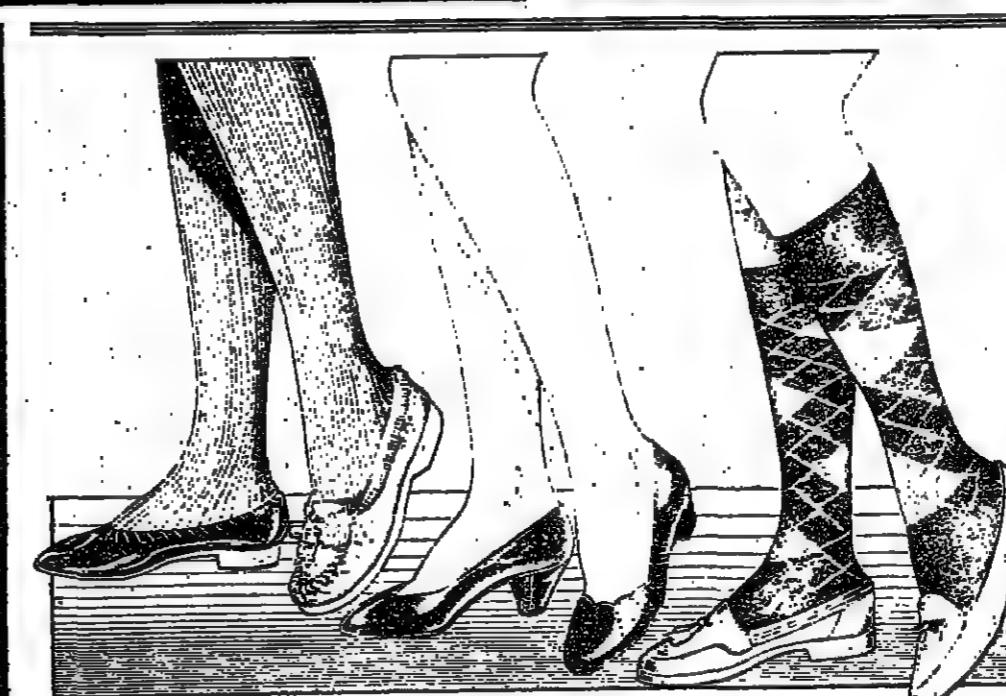
The Tyrolean total look is a mistake unless you are auditioning for the White Horse Inn. But its single component parts (even a feathered trilby or cord shooting trousers) can enliven your existing separates. Star buys are cheap and cheerful ski sweaters and loden coats/jackets.



Above: Argyll patterned sweater dress by Paul Howie £25.50 in grey, brown or pink from Howie, 138 Long Acre, WC2. Howie Diffusion at Top Shop, W1. Crocodile of Manchester and Altrincham. Cotton chintz bag £21.75 and boucle wool scarf £8.75 by Mulberry from Harrods, Liberty and nationwide. Furry ankle boots £35 from Santini e Dominicci, 14 South Molton Street, W1.

Fashion tip

This is the mini version of the sweater dress we will all be wearing this winter. If you pick a longer hemline, you must wear a belt to break the line, but keep to low-heeled shoes or ankle (not knee-high) boots. It looks good with a three-quarter length cardigan or coat and odd with a blazer.



Has the women's movement done as much for female freedom as the designer who decreed the return of the low-heeled shoe?

Nothing quickens the pace of fashion faster than comfort, and women who were hobbling through last winter in tight skirts and needle-thin heels, have sunk swiftly into low, sporty shoes.

We have the Americans to thank for the introduction of their kind of school uniform for the foot—the loafer, with its distinctive tassel tie. I don't know whether the American Indians would claim responsibility for the fringed moccasins which are flooding the shops and worn by the jeans generation.

The more serious shoe for winter is the

pump, which has not stepped out since Jacqueline Kennedy shortened her skirts and dropped her heel height when she became First Lady. Pumps come in a variety of toe-shapes from vicious points to generously rounded curves. The fronts are mostly plain or decorated with piping and stitching. Heels are either dead flat or take on lurching geometric angles, with the conical shape the most popular.

All these shoes look at their least fashionable with flesh-coloured stockings and at their best with ribbed tights. Legs to match your skirt/trousers (or Argyll socks if you want to frighten the grouse) are other high fashion alternatives.

If you change nothing but your shoes this winter (and shorten your skirts) you will have embraced the new silhouette.

Photographs by Tony Boase. Hair by Sam McKnight for Daniel Galvin's Colour Salon. Drawing by Duncan Mil

black and white, fir green or yellow, classic shirting cottons in fine stripes. Incoming colours are browns spiced with orange, bronze and saffron yellow.

I would love to stick my nose into the meeting of the Central Ethical Committee of the British Medical Association tomorrow morning when they discuss the "cowboy" clinics offering cosmetic surgery.

My nose was assessed last spring by a totally untrained receptionist who offered to produce a doctor to remodel my face for £850.

The response to the article that I subsequently wrote convinced me that women want to know much more about this weird subject. Above all, they want to know the names of surgeons.

If the reputable British Association of Plastic Surgeons were allowed to send out a list of members (which is now considered unethical) the much room growth of "advisory" clinics could be reduced.

CHANEL
BOUTIQUE

Pret-a-porter clothes

Handbags. Scarves. Shoes. Costume Jewellery. Cosmetics and Beauty Products

26 OLD BOND STREET



Bright start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 13. Dealings end, Oct 24. Contango Day, Oct 27. Settlement Day, Nov 3.

5 Forward bookings are permitted on two previous days.

* Ex dividend. t Ex-call. & Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. s Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. i Pre-merger figures. x Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex option or share split. T Tax free. v Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUE

Portuguese
business
happens up,
page 19

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Markets

FT Ind 4724, up 61

FT Gilt 70.94, up 0.31

Sterling

\$2.420, up 85 pts

Index 76.4, up 0.2

Dollar

Index 83.2, down 0.1

DM 1.8028, up 43

Gold

\$686.50, up \$2

Money

3 min. sterling 151-154

3 min. Euro S 128-131

6 min. Euro S 124-134

10 min. Euro S 124-134

15 min. Euro S 124-134

30 min. Euro S 124-134

1 hr. Euro S 124-134

1 day. Euro S 124-134

1 week. Euro S 124-134

1 month. Euro S 124-134

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Liverpool must shed 1,380 dock workers, study says

By Michael Barry
Transport Correspondent

The port of Liverpool, where the loss of 180 dockers' jobs nearly precipitated a national docks strike last month, needs to shed 1,380 of its workforce and close down substantial dock areas, according to a study to be presented later this month to Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport.

The report was made by the Mersey Docks Company and the National Ports Council at Mr Fowler's request after pressure from Mersey Docks earlier this month for Government help.

Mersey Docks' chairman, Sir James Fitzpatrick, said: "A blueprint for survival" was the title of the report, which he said was "a clear warning to the Government that unless it negotiates with the dockers, it will be faced with a major crisis in the port".

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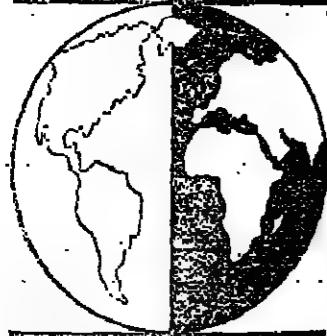
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Leading English designer falls victim to recession in the retail trade

Why John Bates went out of fashion

Yesterday's announcement that one of the best-known international names in British fashion has opted for voluntary liquidation puts another nail in the coffin of Britain's textile trade.

Jean Varon, of which the designer and moving spirit is John Bates, is finishing Bates and his partners regard their way of saying goodbye after almost 20 years of dressing everybody from teenagers to grandmothers—and making both look equally charming—as "the only honourable way to go".

They blame the high rate of interest and present trading patterns for their decision to fold. The surprise is the greatest because it concerns a fashion house which was regarded, within an industry normally seen as self-indulgent and incompetent, as particularly sane and well-managed.

In the early 1960s John Bates, the son of a Nottingham cobbler and one of a few to make it without benefit of an art school education, was a sketcher for a small manufacturing house.

The chance came to make more or less his own ideas under the then popular portmanteau-type label, in his case Jean Varon. In the swinging sixties, when it seemed for a moment that London could equal the world with ideas, Bates was always in *Vogue* with the shortest minis and the greatest exposure.

John Bates survived by offering excellent value and style, particularly in evening dresses. He moved slowly but surely into the 1970s and in 1974 achieved his dream of an own-label ready-to-wear couture range.

John Bates survived by offering excellent value and style, particularly in evening dresses. He moved slowly but surely into the 1970s and in 1974 achieved his dream of an own-label ready-to-wear couture range.

It would be easy to say that there is the worm in the wood— that, by insisting on glamorous, pricey shows of glamorous, pricey clothes, John Bates, so

successful in the middle-range market, over-reached himself.

It does seem likely that the continuing solid success and volume distribution of the Jean Varon line supported the exuberance of the Bates label but then, why not? In an increasingly blasé and over-subscribed market, you have to go for a name synonymous with a style which rings bells and the cash tills round the world, as did the John Bates range; or you have to go for value which is irreducible.

Jean Varon, whose dresses hang in the cupboards of the highest, fell victim to the retail depression. Without the undercoat, how can the gloss survive? Without enough cash, what happens to the icing?

Edward Royston, chairman of the Fashion Multiples Division of the Delgatus group commented: "It is not a reflection on John's talents as a designer. I'm afraid it's just that he's another victim of the retail recession in this country. I'm extremely sorry because he is one of the people who has worked very hard to re-establish London as a centre for fashion."

His contribution has been considerable, his value marvellous, and his cooperation in what we've all tried to achieve in promoting Britain, extremely important."

Philip Miller, president of Neiman Marcus, the American group, said: "We have always regarded John Bates as one of the stalwarts of British fashion and he has made a primary contribution to this market."

Jean Varon: "I could have wept. It's such a devastating blow for the industry. What a sombre time. But you must realize that it is getting more and more difficult. You turn your attention away for a minute and then it's going wrong."

"Your fabrics are not up to standard, your deliveries are late. Production quality is a constant headache. All these



John Bates' worked to establish London as a fashion centre.

are strong factors. But it's another brick out of our wall."

There are a number of others for the company.

Prudence Glynn

Montedison to shut retail stores

Montedison, the Italian chemical group which owns the Standa network of retail stores, has decided because of rising costs to close 47 branches and the food departments of three others, all in the Mezzogiorno. Some 2,300 employees will lose their jobs.

The unions have called an all-day strike next Friday in Standa shops throughout the country in protest against the decision.

A Montedison spokesman in Milan said many shops were overstaffed and surplus labour would cost Standa about 2,000m lire (\$1m) this year. Standa's labour costs rose by 27 per cent in the first nine months of this year alone.

Greek trade talks

A package deal under which British companies would be awarded a contract to build two coal-fired power stations in exchange for guaranteed supplies of coal and North Sea Oil to Greece will be among topics to be discussed in Athens today by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Tokyo ship orders

Foreign shipbuilding orders received by Japanese shipyards in September rose sharply to 19 vessels, totalling 499,000 gross tons, worth \$89.400m (£51.758m). August's orders were for nine vessels totalling 134,000 gross tons and worth \$55,100m.

EMS realignment

The realignment of the European Monetary System which has been due for some time, should take place as soon as possible, Herr Gernot Nerb, Munich-based IFO economic research institute said in Hamburg.

Dutch gas exports

Dutch natural gas exports fell 3 per cent in the first eight months of 1980 to 30,800 million cubic metres compared with the same period last year, NY Nederlands Gasunie said at The Hague.

War risk insurance

The Arab War Risks Insurance Syndicate will begin business on January 1 next year as planned, Mr Wassef Isabash, a member of the syndicate's technical committee said in Abu Dhabi.

Making the ether safer on radio frequencies

The possible dangers of interference to radio communication and navigation by electrical sources of heat used in industrial process are being evaluated in Britain and abroad.

Mr David Spash, managing director of Radyne and member of the British National Committee for Electroheat, represented the International Union for Electroheat at a recent meeting of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference.

This international committee recommends maximum radiation levels from all types of equipment, including electroheat plant. Previously there was no contact between the radio-interference and electroheat groups.

"Industry does tend to foul the air to some degree, particularly in industrial, scientific, medical applications and the medical field," Mr Spash said yesterday. Industrial microwave equipment could create problems in the reception of weak signals from outer space by radio astronomers.

The more generally perceived problem was of interference on radio frequencies used for communications of various types; and conceivably interference with, say, the automatic-landing and navigation systems used by aircraft.

The subject is expected to be discussed at next week's international congress on electroheat in Cannes.

Among the advanced-technology papers to be presented there, Mr W. M. Stoen of Imperial College, London, and Mr M. Sharp of Control Lasers, will discuss the commercial applications of lasers in electroheat.

Based on the Ethernet concept developed at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Centre, the design of the network gives microcomputer users access to the power of "big systems" while retaining the flexibility in use of individual personal computers.

Users can communicate with each other, share data and gain access to the same file, while the individual computer remains free to tackle accounting, scientific calculation or other tasks, without being constrained.

European marketing of the Nester systems by Uxbridge-based Zynar is one of three links between the two companies announced last week by Mr Colin Crook, managing director of Zynar. In addition, the two companies are committed to a joint research and development programme.

The same principle has been used commercially by Raychem, the Fulmer sponsor, in North Sea pipes which do not carry oil.

The alloy has a critical temperature below that of the North Sea.

The clamp is coded to the temperature of liquid nitrogen and after fitting over the two pipes is left to warm up.

The result is a "dry weld" at pressures encountered at more than 100 feet below the surface without the inconvenience of welding under the sea.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

Technology News

They believe that the greatest potential lies in heat treatment of surfaces with either the substrates caused by a thin layer of powder or applied material into the substrate.

The result of these processes is the production of a very thin and hard layer on the surface, giving a "glassy" metal finish.

Alternatively, a bonded layer of another material can be applied to give a homogenous alloy surface.

Up to 65 microcomputers can be connected in a local (single-site) distributed-computing network.

Work at the Fulmer Research Centre, Slough, into the "memory" capabilities of alloys, has led to the development of clamps for joining.

Alloys that 'remember' temperatures

Interest Received and Investment Income

Interest Paid

Group Share of Associated Companies

Profit before Taxation

Taxation

United Kingdom

Overseas

Trading Profit

United Kingdom

Overseas

Interest Received and Investment Income

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United Kingdom

Overseas

Deficit—United Kingdom

Profit after Taxation

Minority Interests

Profit attributable to the Shareholders

Earnings per share*

RUGBY CEMENT

The Directors of The Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd. announce that the unaudited Group results for the six months to the 30th June 1980 were as follows:-

	6 months to 30th June 1980	6 months to 30th June 1979	Year to 31st Dec 1979
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	58,995	41,182	95,503
United Kingdom	7,894	7,804	14,989
Overseas	56,692	43,386	110,472
Trading Profit	8,411	3,801	12,617
United Kingdom	1,371	1,345	3,057
Overseas	9,782	5,147	15,674
Interest Received and Investment Income	1,803	1,216	2,488
Interest Paid	(2,013)	(1,315)	(2,968)
Group Share of Associated Companies	39	37	83
Profit before Taxation	9,372	5,047	15,194
Taxation	7,665	5,910	15,111
Deficit—United Kingdom	1,608	50	1,260
Profit after Taxation	7,725	4,303	12,481
Minority Interests	74	154	314
Profit attributable to the Shareholders	7,651	4,149	12,167
Earnings per share*	7.3p	4.28	12.3p

*After adjusting for the bonus element in the April 1980 Rights Issue and in respect of the 1980 figure allowing for the additional shares arising therefrom.

The significant increase in United Kingdom turnover and profits in part reflects the favourable weather conditions in 1980 compared with the severe conditions in the previous year. They were also improved by the increase in cement prices from the 1st March. This increase sought to restore margins and, in recognition of the need to encourage the modernisation of plant, provide a modest improvement in the low return on capital earned by the cement industry. Our new Rochester kiln was started at the end of April and during its build up period is progressing satisfactorily.

Oversized trading profits were depressed by a very disappointing six months for Cockburn's market, with no increase in activity, was very competitive. Further modifications to its new lime plant deferred the expected cost benefits from although full depreciation charges were borne. The Parmelia Hotel's results showed their expected increase.

The taxation charge is reduced by allowances on the very substantial capital expenditure in the United Kingdom and the benefit to Cockburn of investment allowances brought forward from 1979.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending 31st December 1980 of 22p a share—£2,618,802 (1979—22p a share—£2,087,812) on the enlarged capital following the one for four Rights Issue.

The dividend will be paid on the 5th January 1981 to shareholders on the register on the 14th November 1980.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BOYD-CARPENTER
Chairman

The Boyd-Carpenter
Chairman

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How interest rates hit expansion

From Mr R. J. G. Rail
Sir, British industry is continually accused of under-investing and thus failing to remain competitive. We, as a small privately owned furniture manufacturing company, have invested £300,000 in plant, machinery, and buildings during the last 18 months and are now, as a result of government policy, carrying this investment round our necks as a millstone.

When our expansion programme was embarked upon in February 1979, we envisaged

expansion fairly comfortably by adjusting the production levels in a minor fashion to stay in line with demand.

We are not a government monopoly industry that can put up its prices 40 per cent in 12 months (as has British Rail) to cover the under-recovery incurred as a result of long-term borrowing. Without exception the government-controlled monopoly industries have put up their prices without fear of competition or closure—private industry cannot do that.

The local authorities have reduced their manpower levels by a fraction of the reduction forced on industry but they have managed to do this only significantly. Unfortunately, local authorities are in a doubly protected position, for not only are they a monopoly industry, but also one is legally bound to pay for their se

ries of debts.

The clear message of the local authorities is that profits should be retained for rainy days and not invested in plant and machinery.

J. R. G. RAIL
Managing Director
Shastan Furniture Limited
Station Road, Semley, Dorset.

Encouraging the credit card user

From Mr R. J. Post
Sir, I do not want a credit card as such; I do want one that will enable me to make purchases (for me the £50 covered by a guarantee card) readily without carrying sums in cash. To see the remarks allegedly made by the credit card companies is to see that the effect that the credit card has on the individual is to accept such a card and then refuse to accept it again, even though the same card is being offered to a new customer.

The United Kingdom's introduction of reforms was taken in response to a very strong demand in Indonesia. The United Kingdom Government, in its efforts to combat inflation, has imposed a ban on the import of certain goods, such as clothing, which are not essential to the welfare of the community.

Research has already produced couplings for pneumatic and hydraulic lines and catches that automatically open greenhouse windows at a specified temperature.

Copper-based alloys, Ber-Brass, Nickel, produced from nickel and titanium are being tested at Fulmer. This research has produced clamps for joining pipes where there is little room for manoeuvre.

The same principle has been used commercially by Raychem, the Fulmer sponsor, in North Sea pipes which

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Glaxo's search for growth

Glaxo managed to soothe the market yesterday with pretax profits down only 8½ per cent at £66.1m after last week's worries about the future of its anti-ulcer drug, following the failure to reach agreement with its United States distributor; a possible rights issue and rather worse final figures had cut a sixth off the value of the shares.

This is the third year in a row that this hitherto growth stock has announced lower profits and while it is again sterling, which trimmed £11m off trading profits against £12m the year before, that is the main villain of the piece the real worries about Glaxo centre on its mature product lines and growing doubts that new products can produce the same take-off for profits as cephalosporins did in the 1970s.

New generation cephalosporins, like Zinacef, are already finding the competitive winds and the new Trandate anti-hypertensive drug is not making good progress while it is going to be a couple of years at least before the anti-ulcer vaniductiles will be contributing to profits, and even then, the competition is already tough.

So far last year's price rises do not seem to have harmed volume too badly outside the United Kingdom and the margin

are now not enough and the airline must now be trading at a substantial loss.

All of which has justified postponement for Mr. Butt. But the reiteration yesterday of his determination to go ahead eventually removes the possibility that he has drawn the wider conclusion that the flotation of such a vertiginously cyclical business would have to be so opportunistic in timing or contrived in structure as to render the exercise fundamentally damaging to the company.

This gives the progress so far on de-nationalization a distinctly chequered appearance. In terms of full-blooded flotation only National Freight Corporation looks anywhere near fruition. Last week's announcement of North Sea Oil bonds only highlights the complexity of issuing equity in BNOC and meanwhile re-nationalization problems have led to the postponement of action on British Shipbuilders, British Aerospace is uncertain and Cable and Wireless is remote.

The point is that a full equity issue is a complex route to de-nationalization involving as it does, the creation of a sufficiently attractive package for investors who may, in any case, take the view that the flotation will be structurally damaging, as in British Airways' case, or will lead to wholly new competitive pressures on the business as with National Freight.

Several property companies ventured into Australia only to be caught by the 1974-76 recession, among them the Crown Agents and Capital and Counties. Others such as Law Land and Centravincial did not do as well as hoped. MEPC cheerfully admits it was rash but claims that it has learnt a lot, and is now expanding further in property down-under where it is counting on immediate yields of 9 per cent from developments in Sydney and Perth, around double that available at home.

The money is coming from a £512.4m private placing of the first Australian dollar bonds carrying a coupon of 8½ per cent and convertible into sterling equity, though there have been several bonds convertible into yen this year to take advantage of the strength of the Japanese equity market.

The cost of straight fixed interest financing is of course prohibitive. So MEPC has settled on a convertible for gearing, as it did in July when it underpinned its United States property expansion with a \$30m convertible eurobond, the first, incidentally since exchange controls ended. But in July MEPC got away with a coupon of only 6½ per cent.

Despite the rise in interest charges from £1.7m to £2.5m, cash flow is still adequate to fund a high level of spending and higher working capital with no more than a £2.3m dip into cash resources.

Even so Glaxo is raising the dividend a little less than expected from 11.4p to 13.6p gross, where the yield after yesterday's 16p spurt to 22.8p is only 5 per cent, and the dividend is uncovered on a current cost basis. Meanwhile, the pharmaceuticals bears jumped on Beecham yesterday after reports that its new Augmentin antibiotic had run into licensing problems in the United Kingdom.

News that engineering union negotiators were to recommend an 8.2 per cent pay offer sparked a little life into stock markets yesterday afternoon. Gains in particular with a seventh of the market hardly moved the shares. The market is looking beyond these figures to what looks like a very difficult second half, and, further ahead, to the early part of 1981 which, at this stage, appears far from easy.

The figures for the first half to the end of June include recovery from last year's appalling weather, a 7 per cent increase in the volume of cement deliveries and a 24 per cent price increase for four months.

On current pricing, moreover, the new short/medium stock to be offered on Thursday is starting to look attractive. Larger investors will presumably not make up their minds, however, until they have seen what tomorrow's batch of economic statistics add to yesterday's figures pointing to a further sharp fall in industrial production in August.

British Airways Looking beyond the first half

Mr. John Nott, the Trade Secretary, has bowed to the inevitable in deciding not to float British Airways in 1981. The trading background at the time the Conservatives came to power pointed to an operating surplus of £150m last year, the outcome was £25m. The position has now deteriorated further. The ancillary activities which kept the pretax figure just in the black last time

the going has become much tougher in the second half with dramatic downturns in demand in July and August which, for Rugby, amounted to a 16 to 17 per cent volume drop. Since then, demand has steadied at the lower levels but with the high operational gearing the damage has already occurred. With no further price increases in the pipeline this year and little to be expected from Australia—which suffered badly in the first half—it looks as if profits are set to fall from £10m to perhaps £8m, assuming normal weather.

Longer term, Rugby has a lot going for it with its modernised plants and Australian prospects. But for the time being at 72p, yielding 9.3 per cent prospectively and a p/e ratio of 10, there is little reason for the shares to improve.

Business Diary: The Brussels of Freddy Willockx

Brussels' claim to be the capital of Europe always had a hollow ring. In its thousand-year history, the city has seen many a foreign invader come and go. It is less than 25 years since the Treaty of Rome was signed, so it will be a lot longer before the European Community makes its mark on the city.

The traveller arriving in Brussels will find no helpful signs to guide the way to the Community institutions east of the city centre.

Once at the top of the Rue de la Loi he or she will be surrounded by buildings remarkable for their failure to fit in with the surroundings.

The Berlaymont, the headquarters of the European Commission, squats like an enormous cuckoo—13-floor bulk out of all proportion to its inadequate nest of run down houses of the century town houses and three box office blocks. Its four huge concave glass walls which expose the inhabitants of all but the very top floor to the gaze of the outside world are particularly inappropriate in the capital city of so private a people as the Belgians.

Any New arrival in Brussels quickly learns that although the Community may be based in Brussels, there are "no go" areas in the city where the power of the EEC has yet to apply.

My favourite is the Rue Picard just over a mile to the north-west of the Berlaymont, close to the Brussels-Charleroi canal. Here is Brussels' central goods, depot and headquarters of the city's customs authorities.

Its forbidding appearance—a cross between a 1940s Holly-



Taking on the EEC's champion tax-dodgers: Belgian finance minister Freddy Willockx.

wood interpretation of Alcatraz and GUM—the Moscow department store—is familiar to any body who has tried to import the family car into Belgium. The three-to-six-month bureaucratic paper chase that this task involves serves as a reminder that car ownership is a privilege that must be paid for in terms of frustration as well as cash.

But the Rue Picard is no content to impress itself on those wealthy enough to own cars. It can, by withholding a gift parcel from abroad, pull even the humblest of citizens into its domain. Once through the doors of the Rue Picard, you can forget everything that has ever been written about the free movement of goods and services in the Europe of the Nine.

It approached in the right spirit, the experience can be a mixture of a lucky dip and a flutter at the races. Armed with the piece of paper advising that a packet is waiting to be collected, its rightful owner is ushered from one frosted glass window to another. At each an obscure fee is levied. After an afternoon of queuing, paying, and signing forms, the prize is handed over. The point is clear. This Monsieur, Belgium, not Europe.

The Rue Picard would be understandable if it acted solely as an aptitude test for foreigners. But no. Belgian friends too have to put up with the same bureaucracy.

Why one might ask, do they? Belgium is, after all, a democratic and its citizens are as quick as anybody to defend their rights. But faced with the apparatus of the state, the average Belgian is a creature curiously inert.

According to opinion polls, the Belgians are among the

Self-regulation: a return to the fray

Hugh Stephenson

Last Wednesday, *The Times* published a letter from Mr. Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI). He was commenting on what I had written the previous day on the general subject of self-regulation and statutory regulation of the securities industry.

In particular, the article had used the term of "dawn raids", epitomised by last February's clandestine attack on Consolidated Goldfields, to examine the recent record of the Stock Exchange Council and the CSI itself.

To be honest, it was not completely obvious what point Mr. Neill was seeking to make. The original article had asserted that the self-regulators had fumbled the challenge represented by the eruption of sudden swoops on the Stock Exchange on unsuspecting companies.

Mr. Neill seemed to be scorning a telling debating point, when he quoted from a comment by the Financial Editor in *The Times* in June on the subject of dawn raids. We

had argued at that point that the fuss about dawn raids was simply that they were unfair because they provided large shareholders with an advantage not available to small shareholders, the advantage being that superior and prompter reaction to a sudden raid enabled them to obtain a higher share price in selling before it came to a dawn raid.

The letter concluded rather abruptly with the observation that in August 7 the CSI in fact outlawed dawn raids.

In fact the original article never expressed a view on whether dawn raids as such were or were not objectionable. Although during the summer there was a rash of them, they have in fact been an occasional part of the scene in the securities market for many years.

The fuss in February about Consolidated Goldfields, although it involved a substantial dawn raid on the final day, February 12, was in fact less concerned initially with this aspect than with the way in which unidentified

foreign buyers were secretly abraining control of a substantial British company by the use of nominee names and by parties overseas acting in concert.

A perfectly respectable case has and can indeed be put for the continuation of dawn raids. What is, however, of course for the Stock Exchange Council, the CSI, or anyone else concerned to protect the good name of non-statutory regulation is to adopt the position that there was nothing wrong with dawn raids last year, or in February of this year, but that somehow by August they had become something that had to be outlawed.

It is even less dignified if the suggestion is encouraged that the change in attitude was substantially affected by a public fess and a brouhaha in public prints.

Fashions, opinions and standards change over time, and it would not be in the interest of our trade to suggest anything other than that serious newspapers play a part in the process. But it is a gradual process. And it is impossible to think that a press campaign, however brilliant and effective, could

change majority opinion on the subject of dawn raids so completely between February and August 1980.

If they should have been outlawed in August, they should have been outlawed in February. If the authorities thought that there were unobjectionable in February, they should have had the courage of their convictions in August and said so publicly.

The point should be taken by the friends of non-statutory regulation as helpful and constructive. For the nature of self-regulation is that it is permanently fighting a defensive battle. Over time the trend is steadily towards greater statutory intervention in financial markets.

If the remaining important bastions of self-regulation are to be preserved as much intact as possible for as long as possible, they must work and be seen to work, confident, and agreeably. It is only by firm and open action that the pressures for more statutory regulation will be avoided. Banking and insurance show the ways in which weakness in these areas leads inevitably to more statute.

Why we should be worried by the high cost of stress



Sr. Sá Carneiro (left), Portugal's Prime Minister, and General Eanes, the President December showdown.

Portuguese industry puts its money on Sá Carneiro

Derek Harris

For all Portugal's problems and they are considerable enough with under-industrialisation, the balance of payments starting to worsen and a 30 per cent illiteracy rate—the country's industrial and commercial leaders are probably at their most optimistic since the 1974 revolution. That might change.

Senior Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister, faces in December as great a political hurdle as during last week's general election which returned his centre-right Democratic Alliance for four years with an increased majority. Sr. Sá Carneiro has said that if General António Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's President, is reelected in December he will resign as Prime Minister.

With early opinion polls indicating that General Eanes, who has shown himself sympathetic with the left-wing, will be far the most popular candidate for the presidency, the Prime Minister is taking a big gamble with his resignation threat.

What has encouraged the business community is that there has been a swing to the right in the country away from the extremes of socialist policy that brought mounting inflation and unemployment with a too-slack control of a public sector swollen by widespread nationalisation.

Now nationalisation looks likely, in some cases to be reversed with the Ministry of Industry and Technology already involved in studies of state companies which, though profitable, have made no effort to expand.

Although densification is not participated in the banking sector, bankers are expecting an easing of controls for new-comers, including foreign banks of which there are at present only four operating in Portugal, one being the Bank of London and South America.

But, with the sign of making

250 per cent increase on the same period last year.

British investment has been made in a wider spread of sectors than those with which it has been traditionally associated like the wine trade and eucalyptus pulp, used in the manufacture of fine papers. The Portuguese authorities claim that incentives now being offered to foreign investors are almost on a par with those seen in the Irish Republic, although the main advantage is with low-interest loans for approved projects.

All this is encouraging, but the government faces a number of difficult tests. Recently the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecast a gross domestic product growth this year of 3 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1979 and the government's own target of 3.6 per cent.

There has since been a reduction in taxes and a wages rise that should come through in increased domestic demand. The inflation rate, just over 24 per cent last year, has been brought down to a claimed 20 per cent or less but there must be a question mark over whether this can be held.

There are also basic problems of infrastructure which must be tackled from much needed expansion of education, particularly in rural areas, from modernisation of roads and on housing. The government has estimated that the country needs some 700,000 new houses but it could take 20 years to build them unless the capacity of the Portuguese building industry can be increased.

Around £75m a year is being made available by the World Bank for development projects in agriculture, energy, environment and water supplies, road construction, education and the promotion of small businesses. The bank is willing to increase loans for energy research, offshore oil exploration and industry with the emphasis on developing smaller and medium-sized businesses.

The British presence in Portugal strong in centres like Oporto will, in long association with the port wine trade, is growing. British direct investment in the country accounted for 5 per cent of all foreign direct investment in 1979.

Total foreign investment last year was £36.5m but after the first signs of Portugal's political swing early this year the rate of foreign applications for investment in the country increased sharply. In the first five months of the year new foreign investment projects amounted to some £91.5m, a

expect to solve it, but his aim is at least to make life harder for those who defraud the state.

Belgium has already budgeted for a 15,000m increase in revenue next year through attacking fiscal fraud. But this is a fairly modest target when compared with the increase in revenue losses over the past few years.

Belgium's leading guru on the subject of tax fraud is Professor Max Frank of the Free University of Brussels. His researches show that fiscal fraud has doubled over the past five years. According to Professor Frank's figures, the top 5 per cent of income tax payers in Belgium are the worst offenders, defrauding the state by nearly 65 per cent of the total tax loss.

With the strict banking secrecy of Luxembourg, only two and a half hours drive away from Brussels and Zurich, even closer as the jet flies, it is clear that the Belgian authorities face a monumental task in stemming fiscal fraud.

To Freddie Willockx, who points to opinion polls that say 70 per cent of Belgians would support a tough anti-fraud policy, taking on the other fifth could sustain a political career. And what is Brussels if not politics?

Peter Norman

CHANNEL TUNNEL INVESTMENTS LIMITED
1 Love Lane, London, EC2V 7JJ

	6 months to 30th June, 1980	6 months to 30th June, 1979	Year to 31st December, 1979
Income from listed investments	£ 4,516	£ 4,316	£ 30,113
Interest receivable	4,445	2,898	6,460
Administration expenses	5,361	7,414	15,493
	2,745	2,573	8,743
Profit before taxation	6,215	4,829	6,745
Taxation	2,485	2,032	2,735
Profit after taxation	3,729	2,807	4,016
	£	£	£
13th October, 1980.			

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Glaxo results help bring buyers in

A mood of confidence returned to the market yesterday as the account got off to a firm start despite some initial nervousness.

This followed a welter of good news including some impressive full-year figures from Glaxo and reports that the engineering workers had settled for an 8.2 per cent pay increase.

As a result, several large buyers were reported with oil a strong target following the latest tide of events in the fighting between Iran and Iraq. So jobbers were in confident mood last night after last week's heavy fall. After slipping a further 0.5 at 11 am the FT Index then reverted to unchanged at midday before closing 6.1 up at 472.4.

Gilts were again in demand, despite the announcement of a new cap last Friday. Indeed, the Government Broker exhausted supplies of the "cap" Exchequer 3 per cent 1983.

Buyers were taking a fairly optimistic view of tomorrow's trade figures and Thursday's money supply report. They also showed their approval of the settlement with the engineering workers.

In longs, prices closed at the top with rises of £1 on the day while in shorts the gains were limited to between £1 and £1.

Leading industrialists were mainly taken up with the full-year figures from Glaxo which were above most expectations.

The shares gathered strength all day to close with a net rise of 16p at 226p. Even Beechams, upset by reports that it was having problems with drug licences in the United States, recovered from 14p to 145p, a net fall of 2p.

Elsewhere, ICI gained 4p to 32p along with Pisons 5p to 19p, Dunlop 1p to 76p, BAT's 3p to 266p, while Reckitt & Colman held steady at 180p. Only Bowater, 3p down at 160p, and Unilever 2p lower at 481p failed to make up the lost ground.

Dividends in this table are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Not adjusted for rights issue.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int'l Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	total	
Glaxo (I)	15.1(11.9)	1.41(0.89)	2.0(1.6)	6.25(5.3)	1.11	(11.5)
Avana (I)	20.9(17.7)	2.01(1.5)	—	0.4(0.4)	7/11	(5)
Bristol Ship (F)	5.58(4.83)	0.23(0.41)	—	—	—	—
W. Canning (I)	35.7(30.0)	1.0(0.91)	6.21(5.4)	1.72(1.72)	1.12	(—)
Foster Bros (I)	44.4(39.9)	3.12(4.5)	5.74(4.8)	1.1(1.0)	10/12	(3.19)
Gilts (F)	68.1(53.9)	6.65(7.7)	2.25(2.4)	6.8(6.8)	5/1	2.2(2.2)
Reed (F)	3.9(3.7)	0.34(0.25)	—	0.5(0.27)	1.5(1.5)	(4.5)
Steed (I)	17.5(14.3)	0.5(0.25)	4.8(7.4)	2.2(2.2)	—	(4.7)
Rugby Portland (I)	66.7(64.9)	9.33(5.01)	7.3(4.2)	1.27(—)	—	2.25(2.25)
Startright (F)	6.08(5.7)	0.43(0.68)	—	—	1.28(—)	—
W. A. Tyssack (F)	5.96(6.12)	0.25(0.5)	—	—	1.78(1.78)	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on income per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Not adjusted for rights issue.

Briefly

Hawley Leisure: Provincial has acquired a further interest of 474,000 ordinary shares at 5p in the year to September 30 last, worth £50,000.

Norfolk Capital estimates the net annual benefit to the group, based on interest payable at current rates less the estimated profit contribution of the hotel in the past year, to be £75,000.

Norfolk Capital believes in aggressive management of assets. It sold hotels last year, and in the spring arranged to collect a further £2.7m cash from the sale of the Ecclesfield and Southwark hotels, London.

A fall in demand led to a swing from pre-tax profits of £114,000 into losses of £56,000 in the half year to last March, and the directors were cautious with the interim bulletin last July.

St Piran assets issue unresolved.

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand, Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday. At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed.

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings.

Because negotiations on re-listing them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings, the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

Quarter of Pauls & Whites sold

By Michael Clark

The recent high level of interest rates has forced Wood Hall Trust, the industrial holding company, to part with its entire 26 per cent stake in Pauls & Whites.

Mr Michael Richards, chairman of Wood Hall Trust, yesterday confirmed the sale of the stake, amounting to around seven million shares, with an unknown buyer at 130p. This was about 15p below the then current market share price.

Merge cleared: Secretary of State for Trade has decided not to refer the merger of the soft drink interests of Bass and Whitbread to Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Channel Tunnel Investments: Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, 1980, £25.215 (£4.339). Tax £2.485 (12.62).

Property Holding and Investment Trust: Kuwait Investment Office acquired on September 25, a further 10,000 ordinary shares at £120.00 before the charge.

Associated Deal: L. Messel and Co. joint brokers to Grand Metropolitan, bought on behalf of an associate, 2,000 Coral Leisure Group ordinary shares at 51p.

Starrite Engineering Group: Pre-tax profit for year to June 30, £428,000 (£581,000). Dividend 5.21p gross (same). Turnover amounted to £6.08m (£5.7m).

Almond mining profit to £120,000 before the charge.

Amper: Signal three-for-two stock split decided last week.

The exchange will be 1.275 Signal shares for each Amper share.

Amper has about 11m shares outstanding and an additional 2m shares reserved for issue on

Aberdeen Investment: On behalf of its client Aitken (English) and of Aberdeen Investments, Invesco, a subsidiary, has received an offer for shares in Aberdeen Investment of 110.5 per cent of certified net assets per share as at October 15, subject to a minimum offer of 100p per share.

Transatlantic Market Trust has acquired assets of the Gresham Street Dollar Fund consisting principally of a portfolio of listed securities of the United States and Canada and valued at \$1.97m (£124,000).

Schlumberger said yesterday in New York that dependent upon market conditions, it plans to sell all or part of its holdings of about 5.5m shares of Rowan common stock in a public offering.

Schlumberger acquired the shares in 1978 and 1979 in open market purchases. A registration statement relating to the public offering is expected to be filed by Rowan, Schlumberger stated.

The closing price for Rowan common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, was \$41.20. Rowan has approximately 21m shares of common stock outstanding.

Group sales rose from Kr1,740m to Kr2,160m.

Strong pound boosts Avana

shares following improved figures from Rugby Portland up 11p at 224p. Blue Circle recovered from an earlier fall to close only 2p up at 320p, after 326p, while Aberthaw, reporting today, was steady at 180p.

Airfix's failure to publish its full-year results, expected last month, and Lesney's recent poor figures, are leading the market to believe that the group is trying to sell some assets. With losses estimated as high as £6m, the share price lost 1p yesterday to 1p, just above the year's low.

Properties had MIEP 7p, better at 23p as news of a bond issue to raise money was announced and Bradford Property advanced 1p to 194p after favourable comment.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Move to reduce Stock Exchange paperwork

The Stock Exchange has set up a committee to look at the possibilities of simplifying the settlement of business in securities.

The intention is to consider ways in which the paperwork involved in settlements can be reduced or eliminated and is a follow-up to the introduction of the Talisman system last year.

This cost Stock Exchange members £15m and was considered substantially more expensive than when details were proposed in 1977.

Mr Nicholas Gordon, chairman of the exchange, said that other objectives include improved security in the transfer of stock and money and an improved service for investors, particularly in the speed of settlement and in links with European and international settlement systems.

The new consultative 14-man committee, which is expected to

produce advice in about a year, is chaired by Mr F. T. Powell, a former deputy chairman of the Stock Exchange. Other members include representatives from the Bank of England, the clearing banks, accepting houses, pension funds and registrars.

Although the Talisman system enables the stock market to check bargains during each account, registrars are still confronted with an enormous amount of paperwork, which results in the issue of share certificates about six weeks after the deal.

A simple technical extension of the system to reduce this work might prove too expensive and not appropriate for either members or shareholders. One possibility that the committee will look at is the American stock repository scheme in which the shares remain in one place instead of being shunted from seller to buyer.

Lonrho moves stake in House of Fraser

Lonrho is transferring the 9.9 per cent stake in House of Fraser held by Scottish and Universal Investments, a Lonrho subsidiary, to another subsidiary, London Australian and Colonial Property.

Other Lonrho companies control a further 20 per cent of House of Fraser, the stores group which has been the scene of bitter boardroom battles between Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, managing director of Lonrho, and Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of Fraser.

The transferred stake, amounting to 15 million shares worth about £20m, was "Suit's" total holding in House of Fraser. Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, described the move as "purely a matter of discipline and tidiness". He denied that it was preparatory to another development in Lonrho's intentions towards Fraser.

Hestair trading well despite recession

Hestair special vehicles division is thriving during the recession, Mr David Hargreaves, chairman, told an eve-of-motor show dinner that order books are full. "We have had no redundancies and we are working overtime," he said.

This boom "more than justifies the concentrated programme of investment and product development that we have undertaken over the past few years," he added.

Great Portland clinches purchase

Great Portland Estates has completed the acquisition from the Trustees of The Sir Frank Elgond Will Trust of leasehold premises situated in Margaret Street, London, W1. The lease of St Margaret Street has an unexpired term of 940 years and the lease of 52 and 53 Margaret Street has an unexpired term of 932 years. The properties comprise a total gross area of about 10,000 sq ft.

The consideration is to be satisfied by the issue, credited as fully paid, of 364,158 ordinary shares of 50p each in Great Portland. These shares have been admitted to the official list by the Council of The Stock Exchange and also have been placed through the market on behalf of the Trustees.

Ash and Lacy to end year level

Taxable profits of Ash and Lacy rose from £1.09m to £1.4m for the half year to June 27, but the board thinks that the second half will show a fall. The directors add that the full year's figures should be at least 2.58m.

Turnover for the first six months went ahead from £11.9m to £15.1m. Shareholders are to receive a dividend of 8.57 pence, against 7.6p.

The company's financial position remains strong, and the board is pursuing a policy of inflation.

Business appointments

Robert Barrow division elects two directors

Mr Richard Hulse and Mr Alan Barrow, have joined Robert Barrow, Lloyd's, as directors of the newly formed aviation department.

Mr Brian F. Street has become director of public affairs, Europe, at Air Products, and has been elected deputy chairman. Mr Hugh B. E. Shawcross has been elected a director of Crustons.

Mr Peter Freer has become financial director of Redman Brothers.

Mr John Gaston has been appointed chairman of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service in place of Mr John M. Gray who has retired.

Mr L. W. van Hemert has become executive vice president of the company.

Mr Tim Youngman, previously a non-executive director of SPO Minerals company, has resigned as mining director of Carr, Sebag Co., to become full-time finance director of the SPO Minerals.

Mr Tim Youngman has been appointed group managing director of Chas Brothers & Company. Mr Youngman was previously legal and personnel director.

Mr R. A. Pilcher, managing director of Credit Factoring International, has become chairman of the Association of British Factories.

Mr J. D. Burton, managing director of Blairair Factoring, is the new vice-chairman.

Mr E. W. Hall, managing director of Friescandia, has been appointed president of the National Cold Storage Federation in place of Mr R. Acton of Bull Cold Stores.

Mr Ian Reed has been appointed international projects director of Sentry Insurance Group (UK).

Mr G. R. Hill, D. A. W. N. Lake, Mr J. R. Leachman and Mr P. Williams have joined the board of Ewbank and Partners.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PRACTICE SECRETARY

Architects' practice seeks a bright, intelligent person to undertake responsibility for all administrative aspects of the office, working directly with the partners.

Fax phone, reliable shorthand, basic numeracy and previous architectural experience, with an excellent sales and marketing background, are essential. This is a full-time position with salary negotiable from £5,750.

Please enclose a covering letter, fax phone, resume and salary requirements.

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Salary negotiable, around £5,250 Gross, in Hightgate Tube and bus, with easy parking.

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Salmon Speed Associates

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Hightgate N6 3UG

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HOBSONS

£6,000

With good shorthand, administrative and a knowledge of computers. The successful applicant will help the Director in charge of his major clients, organised by him, in the field of Management Consultants.

One who likes to sell more than to buy, to sell more to one's clients and who can communicate well, particularly with clients' when attending meetings.

Age 24-30. Rm:

622 4235

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Or were you worth one? Can you deal with your boss and clients while recognising your own worth? Do you need a P.A. with experience and talent in implementing new company developments? Do you have a good head for figures and abroad: USA and Far East? If so, then you are the right person for this job and car. Write to:

Bernard Kolper,

Tek International Ltd.,

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London W12 8HN.

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For Legal Advice, to quoted solicitors, in their surroundings, potential qualities and a very good attitude to work and the ability to deal with varied, confidential and pressure situations.

Salary not less than £20,000 with excellent conditions. For further details contact: DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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UP TO £5,300

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Do you have a keen eye for detail, plenty of stamina and a desire to succeed?

Our company will utilise your services to assist in the preparation of reports, articles, press releases, etc.

If you are in your mid-twenties or thereabouts, then apply for our post. Your salary will be negotiable, depending on experience. Call 01-622 0622: DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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01-580 4227

Recruitment Consultants

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SECRETARIAL & OFFICE

SECRETARIAL &

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges : Heute, Direkte. Understanding German. 9.35 Maths, Graphics. 9.57 Talkabout, The Foolish Tortoise. 10.16 Look and Read: 10.38 History, The Greeks. 11.00 Watch, Working Dogs. 11.17 Optics, Our Adventures. 11.33 The Craft of the Weaver. Tapestry. 12.05 pm Nuclear Power: Close down at 12.30. 12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One, The programme today includes Family Matters, the regular feature offering advice on problems that every household faces. 1.25 Bagman (r). 2.00 You and Me. 2.14 For Schools, Colleges : Renowned France. A look at Pictures. 2.38 English, Orwell's Animal Farm: Closedown at 3.00.

3.15 Deirdra Canu, Welsh hymn-singing. 3.35 Play School (shown earlier). 3.45 Bedtime Tales, Little Elephant. Cartoon adventure of a proboscis-toeing mouse. 4.25 Jackanory, Eleanor Bron continues the story of The Great King Solomon. 4.40 Play Away, Alice, the first of a series of plays for children. 5.00 Another mixture of mystery and music (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newround. Home and international news for children presented in an intelligent way. 5.10 Screen Test, Brian Truman is the guest.

Beryl Reid plays Nanny Price in the comedy play *Nanny Knows Best*. *Thames* 7.00 pm, tonight and the rest of the regions on Thursday at 7.30 pm.

• Tonight we have a chance to see how NATO and in particular RAF Wildenrath cope with a war alert in *Man Alive's Phantom* (BBC 2, 9.30). Reporter Jack Pizzi together with photographer Fred Hamilton have made a graphic, indeed a two-reel-for-comfort, report on how one of our first-lines of defence—only 150 miles from East Germany—reacts to a red alert. The main weapon of retaliation is the thirty year old Phantom Jet fighter equipped with rockets. It is, according to those that fly it, an ergonomic sitcom to incredibly hot in the cockpit that sickness is commonplace even among those who have been flying for some time, so it was no surprise to learn that the entire BBC crew who will be outnumbered by ten-to-one by enemy aircraft but none the less happy to be where they are. The ground crews are just as ploughed at the prospect of being a nuclear target. The airfield seems unprepared at best, although with poisonous gas weapons. A well constructed documentary depicting what the beginning of Armageddon will really be like.

• Little-known cabaret artists who work the London pubs and clubs and not the more sophisticated venues have a chance to show their talent in *Span Boom... Out Go the Lights* (BBC 2, 10.20). It is a review featuring five of the leading lights on what is called the alternative circuit and very lively and risqué it is too. Certainly not viewing for maiden aunts.

• The third series of *Strangers* makes its debut this evening (ITV, 9.00) with the brief of the Unit intended to solve crimes anywhere in Britain. Detective Sergeant Balman, played by Don Henderson is still with us, continuing the messy partnership with his three fellow detectives and in the opening story, *Retribution*, they are on the trail of some crooks who run a rent-a-gang racket. In the previous series there was a nice balance between humour and drama and I hope it continues.

• Sir Roland Penrose, founder of the ICA, surrealist artist and poet, talks to Edward Lucie-Smith about his life-long Quakerism and how it influenced his art (Radio 4, 10.00 pm). Also included are some nice anecdotes about the famous people he has known and how they shaped his way of life.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO IN BLACK AND WHITE
(1) REPEAT.

from Birmingham and

guitar from the latest models while Jan Leeming will be making some of the celebrities. I wonder if she will be describing the dresses like she did at Royal Ascot?

10.00 Best of British. The first of ten programmes proclaiming that is good in British arts features Eton Judo. Are the girls progressing in their training? Second, ordered 11.00. 10.30 The Way Ahead. It's a sort of Super Mac meets Super Mc as Robert McMenamy interviews Harold Macmillan who talks about the problems facing Britain and the rest of the Western world.

11.00 The King's Singers. This popular group sing a selection of songs from Victorian ballads to today's favourites. Their guests are the dynamic duo Binge and Bracket.

11.30 News headlines.

Regions.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS (various) 7.00 pm-1.00 am. 1.15-2.15 pm Closedown. 5.10-5.30 pm Wilderwear. 5.30-6.15 pm 1 Corp. 7.00-7.20 pm News. 7.20-8.20 Headlines. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.45 People in the Blitz (3). 9.00 News. 9.45 Tuesday Call. 10.00 News.

10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Daily Service.

11.15 The Picture Garden (3).

11.30 News.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.30 Boys in Your Way.

1.00 The King's Singers.

1.40 The Archers.

1.50 News.

2.02 Women's Hour.

3.02 Play.

3.30 Play.

4.15 It'll Be All Right on the Day.

4.45 Story: The Pier of Malmaison.

5.35 Weather.

6.30 Top of the Form.

7.35 The Archers.

7.45 Medicine Woman.

8.00 News.

8.30 Such a Life: Charlotte Bronte and Mrs Gaskell.

9.03 Topical.

9.30 Kaleidoscope.

10.45 The Victoria Wood Show.

11.00 News.

11.15 Finestival: World Tonight.

11.40 Drama: *Glossington*: Gries.

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1.40 The Archers.

1.50 News.

2.02 Women's Hour.

3.02 Play.

3.30 Play.

4.15 It'll Be All Right on the Day.

4.45 Story: The Pier of Malmaison.

5.35 Weather.

6.30 Top of the Form.

7.35 The Archers.

7.45 Medicine Woman.

8.00 News.

8.30 Such a Life: Charlotte Bronte and Mrs Gaskell.

9.03 Topical.

9.30 Kaleidoscope.

10.45 The Victoria Wood Show.

11.00 News.

11.15 Finestival: World Tonight.

11.40 Drama: *Glossington*: Gries.

12.00 News.

12.15 am-12.33 Weather.

RADIO 1

5.00 am News, weather. 5.05 Ray Moortz. 7.22 Terry Wogan. 7.45 Jimmy Young. 8.00 David Jacobs. 8.45 Alan Stivell. 9.00 Ed Sheeran. 9.45 Much More Music. 10.03 John Dunn. 10.03 Houray for Hollywood (16). 10.03 The Pleasure of Your Company. 10.35 Sports Desk. 10.42 The American Way of Laughs (12). 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music (2).

5.00 am News, weather. 5.05 Ray Moortz. 7.22 Terry Wogan. 7.45 Jimmy Young. 8.00 David Jacobs. 8.45 Alan Stivell. 9.00 Ed Sheeran. 9.45 Much More Music. 10.03 John Dunn. 10.03 Houray for Hollywood (16). 10.03 The Pleasure of Your Company. 10.35 Sports Desk. 10.42 The American Way of Laughs (12). 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music (2).

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.05 Ray Moortz. 7.22 Terry Wogan. 7.45 Jimmy Young. 8.00 David Jacobs. 8.45 Alan Stivell. 9.00 Ed Sheeran. 9.45 Much More Music. 10.03 John Dunn. 10.03 Houray for Hollywood (16). 10.03 The Pleasure of Your Company. 10.35 Sports Desk. 10.42 The American Way of Laughs (12). 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music (2).

Radio 3

5.00 am Weather.

5.05 Record: Suppe, Krammer, Verdi.

5.15 The Picture Garden (3).

5.30 News.

5.45 Radio's Composer: Chomsky.

5.55 Radio's Chamber Orchestra: Earl of Kelly, Francois Moreau (Sinfonia).

6.00 Song: Grecov: Bodley.

6.10 Obs. (1): Krommer.

6.15 pm CBS

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TAKES my brethren, the
whole body of the church,
the name of the Lord, for an
example of suffering affliction
and trouble. —St. James
5:10.

BIRTHS

ON 13th October, to
Marion and Alan (Grenville)
Cuthbertson, a son
Matthew Alan, born
10th Aug.

ON 13th October, 1980,
to Alfred Arthur Louis,
1930, at Pembury Hospital,
Dartford, Kent, Colin
and Shirley Louise.

ON 13th October, to
John and Barbara, a son
Matthew and a daughter
Elizabeth.

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